

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 APRIL 1983

PLO Affairs

Jordanian Ultimatum, PLO Position -- Jordan's King Husayn has given the PLO 2 days to decide whether to authorize Jordan to join the peace process and if Husayn does not receive a "clear and frank decision" from the PLO he will hold a referendum on the question among the Jordanian and Palestinian people, according to "informed Palestinian sources" cited by Cairo radio on 7 April. When asked by the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS whether the PLO is being pressured by King Husayn, however, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that "there are no pressures at all" and that the PLO will remain "free," KUNA reported on 8 April.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat chaired another Fatah Central Committee meeting in Kuwait, KUNA noted. Several PLO Executive Committee members and faction leaders attended the meeting, which was aimed at achieving a unified Palestinian stand on the talks with Jordan and the formula for Palestinian representation in any future negotiations, KUNA said. PLO Information Department chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh subsequently announced that the PLO refuses to authorize King Husayn to negotiate on its behalf, and Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf likewise said it is impossible to allow anyone to speak or negotiate on behalf of the PLO, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Citing Wafa, the radio also said an authoritative Palestinian source has denied a Saudi press report that 'Arafat adviser Nabil Sha'th said the PLO had reached agreement with Jordan and would accept President Reagan's plan subject to amendments. According to the radio, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir and 'Arafat adviser Hani al-Hasan will return to Amman on 8 April to convey the PLO's stand to Jordan while 'Arafat himself goes to Aden.

In another development 'Arafat sent an "urgent" message to the Soviet Union, QNA reported citing a Kuwaiti press report. PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi conveyed a message from 'Arafat to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, San'a' Voice of Palestine radio noted.

Syrian Comment -- An 8 April TISHRIN commentary reviewed by Damascus radio asserted that those who are willing to settle for "something rather than nothing" because of the "time factor" are undermining Arab solidarity, deepening Arab differences, and rejecting the Soviet Union's outstretched "friendly hand."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Boucetta Tour -- During his current Arab tour in connection with plans for an extraordinary Arab summit conference, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta met Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in Tripoli and subsequently conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus, according to MAP and SANA. Radio Monte Carlo said Syria's announcement that the Al-Asad-Boucetta talks focused on the need to discuss and prepare the concepts on the summit agenda indicates that Syria has reservations about attending the conference.

Jordanian Comment on Soviet Policy -- Citing "informed sources," the Jordanian weekly AKHBAR AL-USBU' said Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov will visit Syria and will bring "big surprises" serving Arab interests. Andropov may also visit Baghdad, and Syria will then sever its close relationship with Iran, the sources asserted.

Maghreb Affairs -- Morocco and Algeria reopened the border crossing point near Oujda in accordance with the recent agreement ending the 8-year freeze in relations, Rabat radio reported. According to a "reliable source" in Tunis cited by AFP, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia are planning to hold a summit meeting although the date is uncertain.

Lebanon Negotiations

Israel and Lebanon are "very near" an agreement, Jerusalem radio asserted in a report on the outcome of the 7 April negotiations at Qiryat Shemona. Earlier, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told a Knesset committee that Israel will know in 2 weeks whether it is possible to reach an agreement, the radio reported. Both Shamir and Israel's Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche stressed that Israel will insist on its position regarding the status of "free Lebanon" commander Sa'd Haddad, according to the radio. Kimche, who heads the Israeli delegation to the talks, also emphasized that Israel will not implement any agreement with Lebanon if the Syrians do not withdraw from all parts of the country.

Noting the resumption of the talks in Qiryat Shemona, Beirut radio said differences over Haddad and joint patrols remain unresolved.

Israel

Relations With USSR, U.S. -- Foreign Minister Shamir described his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko's recent statement supporting Israel's right to exist as "a new and positive note toward Israel," Jerusalem radio reported. The radio also said U.S. assertions that the suspension of F-16's does not constitute a change in U.S. policy are an attempt to appease Israel. Citing a Foreign Ministry announcement, the radio noted that Israel's new ambassador to Washington will be Me'ir Rosenne, the current ambassador in Paris.

Goodman Sentence -- Jerusalem District Court sentenced Allan Goodman to life imprisonment for the murder he committed on Temple Mount last year, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak told newsmen in Japan that the United States is playing a "constructive role" in the Middle East peace process, which requires an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, a freeze on West Bank settlements, and an end to Israel's "repressive policy and arbitrary measures," according to the Mubarak's press conference broadcast by Cairo radio. The Egyptian leader also revealed that he had sent an urgent message to President Reagan dealing with the PLO-Jordanian talks and other related contacts and that he would shortly send an envoy to Amman to convey a message to King Husayn. Mubarak also said that the reopening of borders with Libya requires "good-neighborly" bilateral relations, that Egypt has "no fixed date" for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, and that, contrary to rumors spread by "propaganda-mongers" trying to undermine Egyptian-U.S. relations, Egypt has signed no military agreement with the PRC.

Gulf Oil Slick Talks

Health ministers of the GCC countries, Iran, and Iraq met in Kuwait in their capacity as the executive committee of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to discuss measures to combat the oil slick leaking from Iran's Nowruz oil field, Kuwait radio reported. Meanwhile, IRNA blamed Iraq for "raising obstacles" that delayed the start of the talks. Earlier, Iraqi Health Minister Sadiq Hamid 'Allush told the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA that the oil leak was caused by a technical fault that occurred on 27 January and not by Iraqi military action, INA reported. 'Allush also reiterated Iraq's call for a cease-fire in order to allow an international body to cap the leaking well. IRNA subsequently reaffirmed Iran's view that it is fully capable of containing the spill and controlling the pollution through its own resources and with the assistance of countries of the regional organization.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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RADIO MONTE CARLO: PLO REJECTS HUSAYN AS NEGOTIATOR

JN080614 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The PLO refuses to authorize Jordan's King Husayn to negotiate on its behalf. This was stated by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department, to REUTER in Kuwait. The Palestinian official added that, following the urgent consultations held in the last few days among the Palestinian leaders, a final official meeting will be held today.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, said it is impossible to allow anyone to speak or negotiate on behalf of the PLO. He added: The refusal to authorize King Husayn is based on the resolutions adopted at the recent PNC session and on the results of the Fes Arab summit. He said the PLO does not reject holding an Arab summit to discuss the situation in the Middle East.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA carried a statement from an authoritative Palestinian source in which he denied statements the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD attributed to Yasir 'Arafat's adviser Nabil Sha'th. The paper quoted Sha'th as saying that the Husayn-'Arafat talks in amman led to a comprehensive agreement on the future joint Jordanian-Palestinian action. The source also denied the Saudi paper's report that the Palestinians will accept President Ronald Reagan's peace plan once this plan is amended so that some points demanded by the PLO are added to it. WAFA said that Nabil Sha'th, to whom these statements were attributed, did not meet with the press at all during his visit to Amman.

King Hassan's envoy Ahmed Reda Guedira, who arrived in Beirut from Amman yesterday with a message from the Moroccan king for President Amin al-Jumayyil dealing with the extraordinary Arab summit, announced that King Fahd, President Saddam Husayn, and King Husayn had agreed to the summit. He added that the Lebanese issue will be one of the priority topics on the summit agenda.

Official in Amman Talks

JN071840 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris]

[Text] A prominent member of the PLO Executive Committee, who recently returned to Damascus after taking part in all rounds of the Amman talks, in an exclusive statement to our radio today disclosed a significant part of the Jordanian-Palestinian differences concerning the peace negotiations. He said the Jordanian side has insisted on working out a joint statement containing approval of President Reagan's initiative, which is based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Concerning the wording [of the statement] presented by the Jordanian monarch to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], our source added that text reads as follows: Proceeding from and realizing that President Reagan's initiative, which is based on Resolutions 242 and 338 that recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the two sides decided to join the negotiations with the parties concerned; and also taking into consideration the unity ties between Jordan and Palestine, this would cancel the differences between the Fes summit plan and President Reagan's initiative.

Our source added that the plenary meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in Amman unanimously turned down the Jordanian proposal and clung to the PNC resolutions which, among other things, stipulate that the Fes resolutions are the minimum for the Arab political move. Hence the talks reached a blind alley.

Our source, continuing his remarks, described as unfounded reports published in the Jordanian press that a dispute had developed among Executive Committee members during the Amman meeting concerning the Jordanian proposal. Rather, the Executive Committee unanimously held that the Jordanian proposal is a clear-cut contradiction and flagrant violation of the Fes summit resolutions.

In another development information affirms that the Jordanian monarch persistently asked Abu 'Ammar to give him written approval to join the negotiations on the basis of President Reagan's initiative. Abu 'Ammar expressed readiness to convey such approval to Saudi Arabia provided Saudi Arabia passes it to Jordan. Also according to the information, the Saudi foreign minister's visit to Jordan falls within this context.

Our source said that during its Amman meeting the PLO Executive Committee asserted its commitment to the recent PNC resolutions, adding that any Palestinian leader who violates these resolutions will be considered legally as no longer a representative of the Palestinian people.

In another development President Hafiz al-Asad today received Moroccan King Hassan II's envoy, M'hamed Boucetta, who conveyed a message from the Moroccan monarch dealing with the convening of an Arab summit conference. Based on the facts that have so far been established, Syria has some reservations about this. This was indicated by the fact that the Moroccan envoy, following his meeting with President al-Asad, not only declined to make any statements but even asked that all newsmen be kept away from him.

After the meeting the Syrian president's spokesman said that the talks revolved around the ideas which will be raised during the summit and the need to discuss them. The talks, the spokesman added, stressed that all necessary measures should be taken to make this summit a success.

The Moroccan envoy left Damascus this evening after a visit lasting less than 24 hours.

AL-QABUS: 'Arafat Denies Pressure

LD080830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (KUNA) -- In a statement published here today, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat denied that the PLO is being pressured to adopt a stance that is not independent. He emphasized that some people wish to distort the organization's stance.

Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently chairing intensive meetings of the Fatah Central Committee, told the correspondent of the Kuwait's AL-QABAS: "I assure everyone that there are no pressures at all.... The Palestinian revolution was born free, is still free, and will remain free until victory, God willing."

The Palestinian leader was replying to a question on the veracity of earlier reports that the PLO is being pressured to authorize Jordanian King Husayn to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people at the Middle East peace negotiations based on U.S. President Reagan's initiative.

Abu 'Ammar also said: "There are some people who wish to distort our stance, but we are holding fast against these attempts." 'Arafat did not mention who those people are.

The Palestinian leader emphasized that the news of the PLO "pleases our brothers and saddens our enemies." He said: "We believe in God and are confident that things are proceeding well."

Advisers To Visit Amman

JN080916 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] It has been learned from a Palestinian source in Kuwait that Yasir 'Arafat will not go to Amman but to Aden and that Palestinian forces deputy commander Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Hani al-Hasan will go to the Jordanian capital today to convey the Palestinian leadership's stand to the Jordanian leadership.

In another development Yasir 'Arafat said in Kuwait today that the PLO supports an extraordinary Arab summit which, he said, may produce results that would be of great help in such delicate circumstances.

HIGH-LEVEL PLO MEETINGS CONCLUDE IN KUWAIT

LD081004 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (KUNA) -- High-level Palestinian talks held in Kuwait over the past 3 days under Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, ended this morning. The talks were aimed at crystalizing the PLO stance toward initiatives for solving the Middle East problem, including authorization of Jordan to speak in the name of the organization at any future negotiations among the parties concerned.

Taking part in these talks, which were shrouded in great secrecy, were members of the Fatah Central Committee.

These talks were then followed by expanded talks attended by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, secretary general of the Arab Liberation Front; and some members of the PLO Executive Committee.

Well-informed Palestinian sources said that a final statement on these meetings is expected to be issued today, but refused to reveal its contents.

Yasir 'Arafat is scheduled to leave for Aden today instead of Riyadh, as was reported earlier. However, these sources do not rule out the likelihood of the Palestinian leader visiting the Saudi capital after King Fahd returns from Abu Dhabi, where it was announced that he will confer today with Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

On the other hand, the Kuwaiti AS-SAYASAH said in a dispatch from Amman that 'Arafat is expected to arrive in the Jordanian capital during the next few hours. [Words indistinct] the PLO and the Palestinian people first agreement of its kind between Jordan and the PLO on coordination of the joint political move during the next phase of a comprehensive peace in the region. It added in the dispatch, which it attributed to "well-informed political sources," that the agreement 'Arafat will bring to Amman is fundamentally based on Palestinian proposals which Abu 'Ammar had presented to King Husayn during the dialogue held between 31 March and 5 April.

It pointed out that Palestinian amendments were introduced to the Jordanian proposals "at the request of the Palestinian leader until the political ideas in the proposals were brought closer between the two sides." It added that King Husayn ultimately accepted all the Palestinian proposals that will be signed in Amman.

Quoting the same sources, it said that it is expected that the text of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will not be made public, if signed, until after it had been presented to the emergency Arab summit conference in Fes.

The Kuwaiti paper said the same sources were unable to reveal the contents of the Palestinian proposals, which are still shrouded in total secrecy and controversy among the various Palestinian leaderships.

AL-KHALIJ CITES PALESTINIAN ON EXCHANGES WITH USSR

GF080907 Doha QNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 8 Apr (QNA) -- Citing a Palestinian official, the Ash-Shariqah paper AL-KHALIJ reported today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has exchanged three messages with Soviet leaders in the past 2 weeks, that the messages included specific questions addressed to the Soviet leaders, and that the Palestinian leaders have received written answers to them.

AK-KHALIJ did not disclose the name of the Palestinian official, who is quoted as saying that this is the first time in the history of Palestinian-Soviet relations that answers to Palestinian questions have been received within 48 hours of the time they were sent. The official, however, declined to say what the Palestinian questions and the answers to them were, merely noting that the questions and answers are connected with the latest political developments in the region and the Jordanian-Palestinian talks.

The Palestinian official said that the Soviet stand on Middle East questions and the Arab-Israeli conflict is clear, firm, and well-defined, and emphasized that the stand has changed radically since Yuriy Andropov assumed office in the Soviet Union.

Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus, AL-KHALIJ said that a high-ranking Soviet envoy is scheduled to arrive in Damascus in the next few days with a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat. The Soviet envoy will also visit Amman to convey a message from the Soviet leaders to King Husayn of Jordan.

AL-HADAF: USSR GIVES 'STRONGLY WORDED' MEMO TO IRAN

JN081024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (INA) -- Press reports here today revealed that the USSR Government recently gave Iran a strongly worded memorandum over its intransigent rejection of ending the war with Iraq. Reporting this, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-HADAF cited informed diplomatic sources as saying that the memorandum was conveyed to Tehran by the chief of the Near Eastern countries department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs during his visit to the Iranian capital last week.

According to these sources, the memorandum said that the Kremlin leadership can no longer tolerate Iran's kindling the fire of war in the sensitive Gulf region and that Moscow does not care to see the Iranian regime become isolated, even from some countries of the Eastern bloc which have maintained a minimum level of friendship with Tehran.

AL-HADAF added that the Soviet memorandum informed the Iranian regime that USSR-North Korean deliberations are currently under way to convince the Pyongyang government to suspend its arms supplies to Iran.

SAN'A' VOP: 'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

GF071732 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] It was reported in Damascus today that Brother 'Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the current situation in the region and the results of his talks with King Husayn of Jordan. WAFA said that Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of PLO Political Department, and Brother 'Abd ar-Rahim, PLO Executive Committee member, arrived in Baghdad yesterday in order to deliver Brother Abu 'Ammar's message to President Saddam Husayn.

QNA: 'ARAFAT TO EMBARK ON EUROPEAN TOUR SOON

GF071420 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (QNA) -- The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will make a tour of a number of European states in the next few days in response to invitations received from these states. He has also learned that during this tour Mr 'Arafat will hold talks with officials in the countries he will be visiting on the present serious developments in the occupied Arab territories and the dimensions of the criminal practices Israel is carrying out against the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE APPOINTMENT -- Jidda, April 2, (SPA) -- Fu'ad al-Khatib, the former ambassador to Bangladesh, was appointed assistant secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), it was officially announced here last night. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in English 1216 GMT 2 Apr 83 LD]

GULF AFFAIRSENVIRONMENTAL GROUP DISCUSSES OIL SPILL PROBLEM

Talks Begin 7 April

LDO71957 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The executive Committee of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment [ROPME] began its meetings in the Hyatt Regency Hotel this evening to adopt the necessary measures to combat the oil slick which leaked from the Iranian Nowruz field into the Gulf waters. The committee will investigate the necessary technical procedures to stop the leakage from this well which started at the beginning of February. Delegations from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, Iraq, and Iran are participating in the meetings.

Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi, minister of public health and assistant secretary of the ROPME executive, is expected to submit to the meeting a report on the means to combat the oil slick.

Iraqi Minister Cited

JN071108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Apr (INA) -- Sadiq Hamid 'Allush, Iraqi health minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency meeting of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment [ROPME], has declared that the oil leaking from well No 12 of the Iranian Nowruz oil field was not the result of Iraqi bombing but was due to a technical fault which occurred on 27 January. In an exclusive statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA published here today, 'Allush added that Iran had not informed ROPME of the fault at that time, but the organization found out about it from non-Iranian sources in the middle of last month. Later, the Iranian news agency admitted this through its Nicosia correspondent. The minister added that Iraq hit two wells in the Nowruz oil field on 2 March. These two oil wells burned and did not increase the pollution.

On the serious environmental pollution which may result in the future as a result of the oil leakage, 'Allush said that it is serious, that it affects navigation and marine life, and that experts can exactly define the extent of this seriousness. The minister said: Iraq, therefore, has taken a clear, serious position. It has officially called for a cease-fire near the Nowruz oil field and for drawing up lines extending from the Arab ports toward the oil field [as received] to facilitate the closure of the leaking well. This should be carried out by an international body that is capable of realizing this objective so that Iran does not exploit the situation to strengthen its military position against Iraq.

The minister also said that Baghdad had hit no tankers carrying oil because it knew that the oil that would be spilled equals the amount of oil spilled from the Nowruz well in 6 months. Iraq was very careful and the naval targets were always hit before on-loading the oil. 'Allush said that Iraq's security concerns its brothers in the Arab Gulf; therefore, it stresses these vital points which serve both its interests and the interests of the Arab nation.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

The minister pointed out that if the well is capped, it would be easy to clean up the oil spill, adding that this depends on Iranian flexibility and understanding of Iraq's position. The minister said: The Iraqi position is clear; it must be understood by all. We support a cease-fire for the sake of the states in the region; it should be under the supervision of an international body and must be official and declared by both sides.

BAHRAIN

HEIR APPARENT RETURNS FROM UK, U.S.

GF071854 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Manama, 7 Apr (WAKH) -- Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain defense force, returned to Manama this evening following a working visit to the United Kingdom followed by a 4-day official visit to the United States. He was received upon his return by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; and a number of ministers and senior officials in the State of Bahrain.

During his visit to the United Kingdom and the United States, Shaykh Hamad held talks with the officials in both countries on bilateral relations and the current developments in the Middle East question and the Arabian Gulf region.

KUWAIT

OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO ANDROPOV, THATCHER

LD072132 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Under Secretary at the Foreign Ministry Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid arrived in London from Moscow tonight, after delivering a message from his highness the amir to the leader of the CPSU Yuriy Andropov in connection with the situation in the region. Mr ar-Rashid will be delivering a message from the amir to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher before he leaves for Washington to deliver a similar message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, within the framework of a Kuwaiti move in the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS RECEIVES KING HASSAN'S MESSAGE

GF071802 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a message from his brother King Hassan II of Morocco inviting him to attend the extraordinary Arab summit conference proposed to be held in Morocco this month. The message was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during his meeting this evening with Ahmad Bensouda, the adviser and special envoy of the Moroccan king.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES MOROCCAN KING'S MESSAGE

GFO71343 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Doha, 7 Apr (WAKH) -- Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from King Hassan II of Morocco inviting him to the extraordinary Arab summit conference that will be held in Morocco to discuss the results of the mission of the Arab seven-member committee and the Arab move in the upcoming stage.

The message was delivered by Ahmad Bensouda, the king's special adviser, during his meeting with the amir of Qatar in Doha today.

It was reported that Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani gave the Moroccan adviser a reply message which contained his agreement to attend the proposed Arab summit as well as Qatar's support for every effort that is aimed at bolstering the Arab ranks and their speaking as one in order to face the challenges that confront the Arab nation at this decisive moment of its history.

KHALIFAH IBN AHMAD AL-AHMAD AL THANI DIES

NC072120 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a cable of condolences from his brother the amir of fraternal Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, on the death of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al-Ahmad Al Thani. His highness has also received a similar condolence cable from the Bahraini prime minister, his highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

His highness, the amir, replied by cables of thanks to his highness the amir of Bahrain and the Bahraini prime minister.

SAUDI ARABIA

ISRAELI OBSTACLES, PLO-JORDAN DIALOGUE VIEWED

GF080551 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] On Israeli obstacles and indecision with regard to Lebanese-Israeli negotiations to withdraw foreign forces from Lebanon, 'UKAZ writes under the headline "The U.S.-Israeli Struggle in Lebanon":

All indications show that the Zionists will place more obstacles in the way of negotiations for the withdrawal from Lebanon to spoil the international efforts intended to ensure a total Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory, particularly efforts being exerted by the U.S. Administration based on the commitments made in Reagan's initiative.

The newspaper affirmed that by doing so, the Zionists' institution has exerted unusual efforts to foil the tripartite negotiations among Lebanon, Israel, and the United States, so as to make the Lebanese arena a field for the U.S.-Zionist struggle.

The newspaper warned that the Menahem Begin clique is trying to reduce the situation in Lebanon to what it was before -- of fighting among the Lebanese territories -- to find the right for itself to stay in southern Lebanon and carry out its plot to swallow more Arab territories.

In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-MADINAH dealt with the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. It stressed the significance and necessity of this dialogue for the Palestinian cause and calls for not paying attention to information media hostile to the Arab nation which are trying to create confusion on this dialogue. AL-MADINAH says: Patience and consultations in this dialogue are very necessary.

RIYADH HAILS REOPENING OF MOROCCO-ALGERIA BORDER

LD080003 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The border between Morocco and Algeria was reopened today after having been closed for 7 years.

The opening of the border between Morocco and Algeria is regarded as an excellent gauge of the steady progress in relations between the two countries since the summit meeting last February between Moroccan monarch Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. This measure by the two countries has aroused a feeling of satisfaction and reassurance in the Arab world, heralding that mutual trust and a sincere desire to deepen fraternal ties between the two sister countries will be the distinguishing characteristics of the coming phase.

The Algerian and Moroccan leaders have given an example of a tremendous capability to contain family differences, with the two countries being much greater than the size of these difficulties. The reason for this is the fact that both Algeria and Morocco -- thanks to the vigilant sincerity and sound awareness of their respective leaderships -- are aware of their responsibility not only toward the peoples of the two countries but also toward their Arab nation.

Since the Arab Maghreb states represent the western wing of the Arab nation, the restoration of normal relations between the two sister countries -- Morocco and Algeria -- will have a strong impact on the unity of Arab stance and opinion, particularly in this stage when Arab faces the fiercest challenges represented in his enemies' attempts to make him accept and deal with whatever is bound to lead to the loss of his legitimate rights. Hence, the restoration of harmony and accord between the Arab countries which have made great contributions toward Arab solidarity, is tantamount to a strong addition to the edifice of Arab solidarity, strengthening the march, and consolidating Arab effort at the level of current moves in order for the Arab choice to remain the active and effective choice in the course of events.

'HIJACKED' IRANIAN AIRCRAFT LANDS AT DHAHRAN

LD071555 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has stated that at about 1820 yesterday an Iranian military aircraft, a C-130, which the pilot said was hijacked, tried to land at Dhahran Airport. When permission was not granted it made an emergency landing off the airport runways as it had run out of fuel. It became apparent that a number of passengers, including women and children, were on board. The aircraft was refuelled and returned with its passengers to where it had come from, except for one passenger who refused to return to the aircraft and asked to leave the Kingdom. He has already left for his destination.

UAEPRESIDENT RECEIVES KUWAITI AMIR'S MESSAGE

GF071910 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr (WAKH) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah on bilateral relations and joint cooperation within the framework of the GCC. The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE Mr Qasim 'Umar al-Yaqut during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid in Abu Dhabi this evening in the presence of Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn.

AIR ROUTE BETWEEN ASH-SHARIQAH, IRAN OPENED

GF071432 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 7 Apr (WAKH) -- It was announced here today that an air route between Ash-Shariqah and Bandar-e Abbas in Iran has been launched. The Iranian plane is supposed to fly from Bandar-e Abbas to Tehran to Ash-Shariqah and vice versa every Thursday.

PDRYYEMENI-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP TALKS BEGIN IN ADEN

GF071726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The first session of talks between the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Society's delegation, which is led by Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, and the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, which is led by Comrade (Liu Gengchen), began at the Installations Ministry today.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS HOME 7 APRIL

GF071422 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Colonel Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Aden today after concluding visits to the GDR, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Hungary.

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In a statement to ANA he said that his tour was successful and fruitful and expressed satisfaction for the similarity of opinions on issues discussed with the defense ministers of the countries he visited.

He was received by Brothers Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad 'Abdullah al-Batani, candidate member of the Central Committee and interior minister; Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of staff; and a number of other officials.

BRIEFS

OIL, MINER PROJECTS FUNDING -- PDRY Industry Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal announced that \$40 million will be spent this year on oil drilling and mineral excavation projects. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 83 GF]

COOPERATION WITH GDR -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations, discussed cooperation between our country and the GDR in the installations field during his meeting with Comrade Klaus Kuehnelt, GDR secretary of state for light industries. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Apr 83 GF]

GHALI ARRIVES IN U.S. WITH MESSAGE FOR REAGAN

NC071855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] New York, 7 Apr (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in New York this morning with letter from President Husni Mubarak for U.S. President Reagan.

The Foreign Affairs Council in the city of New York has invited Dr Butrus Ghali to deliver a lecture on the situation in the Middle East.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter will preside over the debate that will follow the lecture. The debate will be held in a closed session since the press has not been given permission to cover it, according to a long-time tradition of the council.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT MUBARAK'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Mubarak 6 April Luncheon Speech

NC061654 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Speech delivered by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at luncheon banquet held in his honor by Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo on 6 April -- recorded]

[Text] Your Majesty Emperor Hitohito, brothers and friends: I am pleased to express to Your Majesty and the friendly Japanese people our gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality we have been accorded in your noble country and for the sincere words which you have spoken about Egypt and its pioneering role in the past, the present, and the future, and about the strong ties that bind our two noble peoples.

You are aware that we view the great Japanese people with much admiration and respect in view of the colossal achievements they have been able to accomplish in record time. It is enough that they have been able to attain the highest degrees of scientific and technological progress without jeopardizing their civilization and cultural base and to preserve their society's basic components during all phases, thus giving an example to the Asian and African peoples who are struggling for a better future for mankind.

Your Majesty the Emperor, you in fact embody the lofty Japanese values in their most sublime forms. You are the symbol of the firm unity which has enabled the Japanese people to constantly build their movement on a strong and solid foundation and to base social relations on solidarity, mutual responsibility, and eagerness to remove contradictions and disagreements within the framework of adherence to the higher national interests and the community spirit. You also embody your people's ability to combine continuity with development and achieve a creative marriage between the old and the new with full awareness of the reality of age's challenges and the essence of human struggle and with an unshakeable faith in the fact that peace is the people's way to freedom, prosperity, and progress.

You have spoken about the good memories you have of your numerous visits to Egypt since 1921 and about your admiration of the characteristics of civilization and culture you have seen.

Now, you must be proud of the long strides the two countries have made in consolidating the bridges of cooperation in all domains, of the constantly increasing volume of commercial and cultural exchanges and of the available prospects for increasing this interaction in the near and the distant future.

In a few weeks time, the Japanese people will celebrate your 82d birthday. We are pleased to join them in extending you most heartfelt wishes for good health, happiness, and success.

[Mubarak speaks in English] Let me, Your Imperial Majesty, ask the ladies and gentlemen to drink a toast for the health of his imperial majesty and for the Japanese-Egyptian friendship. [applause]

Mubarak 7 Apr Luncheon Speech

NC071258 Cairo MENA in English 1145 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak attended today a luncheon banquet given in his honour by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the organisations' union, the Economic Development Committee and the Japanese Foreign Trade Council.

The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry welcomed the president and then the president addressed the gathering.

Following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

"Mr Chairman, dear friends.

Thank you for your kind invitation and warm reception. I am very pleased to be with you today in this atmosphere of genuine friendship and mutual understanding. For many reasons, cooperation with Japan is a great priority to us. We look upon the Japanese model with admiration and respect. What is most admirable is the fact that you have succeeded to achieve an unprecedented level of growth and development through self-reliance.

The making of the Japanese miracle was the product of Japanese genius and hard work. Cultural authenticity was preserved. You proved that the Eastern values are no hindrance to the assimilation of the most advanced forms of technology and scientific methods.

In your surge to modernize your industry, you did not neglect agriculture. To the contrary you were able to double agricultural output despite the progressing decrease of the size of the farming labor force. New techniques were developed and the suitable system of mechanization was introduced.

We view this experiment as a shining model for development in Afro-Asian countries and, in fact, throughout the Third World. On the other hand, your success encourages us to intensify our cooperation with you in all fields. In 1973, our economic cooperation began to reach new dimensions and acquire added importance.

In less than ten years, the balance of trade exceeded the billion dollar level with Japanese exports totalling 795 million dollars.

Commodity exchange became quite diversified. The Japanese Government and corporations are cooperating with us fully and wholeheartedly in our development efforts.

We believe that we should continue to promote this upward trend. It is not my purpose here to indulge into details. I would like simply to share with you the following remarks:

First: That Egypt enjoys an exceptional degree of socio-economic stability. We are determined to maintain this atmosphere and maximize its impact on our development efforts.

Our strategy in this area is based on strengthening the structure of peace and eliminating tension among all peoples of the region. For that purpose, we shall spare no effort to reinforce the peace process through the conclusion of other agreements dealing with other aspects of the problem, especially the Palestinian question.

Second: We have initiated a five-year plan for development that provides an added measure of stability and continuity; priorities are clearly set and the course of economic policy is quite predictable.

Third: Within this context, we give top priority to activities that increase production and improve productivity. We are determined to improve the standard of living for each and every Egyptian. We want to create two hundred thousand new jobs annually for the young men and women joining the labor force.

Fourth: While the public sector continues to play an important role in our development efforts, the private sector is given full opportunity to participate within the framework of the established priorities.

Fifth: Foreign investment is encouraged and guaranteed. We would like to establish with foreign investors a healthy partnership based on mutual benefit apart from our capital requirements; we attach great importance to the transfer of technology and know-how. We are most willing to eliminate red tape and remove bureaucratic and administrative obstacles.

Our policy toward foreign investment is stable and will continue unchanged. We consider it one of the pillars of our economic development and reform.

Sixth: We realise our role as a leading force for innovation and modernization in the Arab world and Africa. More than two and a half million million Egyptians are serving the cause of development throughout the area.

On the other hand, we play a central role in promoting creative exchange and interaction among nations. It is with this in mind that we dedicate the Suez Canal to facilitating the flow of goods between peoples of all continents.

In short, we are looking forward to increasing our cooperation in all fields. We count community [as received] there is still a great potential which has not been exhausted; thank you.

Mubarak Tokyo Press Conference

NC071200 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0728 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Proceedings of press conference held by President Husni Mubarak at the Japanese National Press Club in Tokyo on 7 April in English with simultaneous superimposed Arabic and Japanese translation; processed from Arabic -- live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Good afternoon. I am very pleased to be with you in order to share with you my thoughts at the conclusion of my visit. Allow me to express my deep thanks to the Japanese people and their leaders for the tremendous hospitality which has been accorded to us.

We came to this friendly country with open hearts, depending upon the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Japan and Egypt. We feel that with this visit there is further determination to consolidate the relations of cooperation between us.

To us, the Japanese model has many attractive features. The Japanese society has been able to take the initiative worldwide and to perform miracles. On the contrary, it is an element of strength and an asset. The relationship between us is considered an inspiration and reassurance for all Afro-Asian countries for creative and constructive cooperation through the discussions which are being held and which I have held here during my meetings with the Japanese leaders.

With respect to the Middle East situation, we share the views that we must seize the present opportunity to achieve peace, since there are several factors which increase tension. We are determined to reinforce the structure of peace in the Middle East for the benefit of all nations in the area.

As I have stated repeatedly, the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. Without solving it, the situation in the Middle East will remain explosive and dangerous. Naturally, the needed breakthrough requires movement on both sides to enable us to achieve this goal.

We must tackle the issue at stake, which is the future of the Palestinian people. We must not permit simple differences and obstacles to stand in the way of achieving progress and a Middle East solution. First, not permitting further delay in the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon; second, a freezing of all settlements [in the West Bank] which constitute a big obstacle for peace efforts in the area; third, ending the repressive policy and arbitrary measures which are carried out by Israel. We all know how tense the situation is in this area. The purpose is to regain the confidence of the Palestinians.

The United States of America is playing a constructive role in this respect. President Reagan's initiative is considered a positive step in this regard. The United States is holding contacts with the parties concerned to push the peace efforts in the area.

I would like to inform you that I sent an urgent message to President Reagan today on the basis of our assessment of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks as well as the other contacts taking place in this regard. I am also sending an envoy to meet with King Husayn to convey to him a message in the context of our ongoing consultations. Also I am in constant touch with President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon.

Progress must be achieved on these two fronts during this month, otherwise, the situation will be alarming. Japan agrees with us fully and renders much help in its contacts with the parties concerned.

With respect to the Iran-Iraq war, our views are identical too. It is necessary to achieve an immediate end to this war, which is exhausting the national resources and potentials and lead to instability in the Gulf area.

Therefore, we agreed with our friends here that it is necessary to persuade the two sides to end the fighting.

Apart from that, we discussed a number of issues, including international issues. With regard to our bilateral relations, we are fully satisfied. I am confident that our talks will lead to the strengthening of our bilateral relations for the benefit of our two peoples.

[Interpreter in Arabic: After his excellency the president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, has concluded the brief statement he made at the beginning of this press conference, his excellency will now answer the questions of the journalists]

[Question] My name is (Tchakanof), I work for JAPANESE PRESS SERVICE. My first question touches on a subject that you have not mentioned. It is Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union and the normalization of these relations. What are the conditions that you set for the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union? Do these conditions include, for instance, one that stipulates a supply of Soviet military hardware?

[Answer] The relations with the Soviet Union are not a topic for discussion. We have normal relations with all countries all over the world. On the so-called normalization of relations this year, however we have no fixed date for this. The only condition is equal treatment. We have business with the Soviet Union. The United States has its own relations and exchanges with the Soviet Union. We have trade relations with the Soviet Union, which were not frozen since we sent the Soviet experts away from Egypt. We have special relations with the United States. This does not mean that we do not have relations with other states.

There is a sly inference in the question about the purchase of military hardware from the Soviet Union. We now acquire our military hardware from the United States. We do not dangle on the rope [la nal'abu 'ala al-habi].

[Question] Mr President: You mentioned that you sent a message to President Reagan today and that you will send an envoy to King Husayn. Can you, Mr President, tell us what is the gist of the message that you have sent to President Reagan?

[Answer] I cannot disclose or announce the gist of the message that I have sent to President Reagan before President Reagan personally receives it, or before I send an envoy to King Husayn.

There is no doubt that this message is connected with the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and with the Palestinian issue.

[Question asked by correspondent of the South Korean news agency -- interpreter in Arabic] Mr President, during your talks with Kim Il-song did you discuss the Korean issue? Also, if there are ideas about the establishment of relations, will this be conditional on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea?

[Answer] We have not discussed this subject.

[Question] I have two questions for you, Mr President, you as a human being...

[Mubarak interrupts] As a human being? I think all of us are human beings.

[Question] About 1 and 1/2 years ago, President as-Sadat was assassinated. You were seated right next to him. I would like to ask you how that experience affected you as a human being? Your Excellency said that you sent a message to King Husayn. At this time, the people of the West Bank are being harassed by Israel. I would like to ask you what are you prepared to do as a human being for these people?

[Mubarak] It is a very interesting question because it comes from the Arab (?region). I would like to ask you how you would feel if you sat next to a friend who was then suddenly assassinated. I would be quite confident of what you would say. Concerning the crisis in the area, we are doing our utmost. The problem will never be solved by war. We must realize this. I think that the Middle East problem can be solved now through negotiations. The PLO must decide about its link with Jordan, so that we can ask the United States to exert efforts to bring all the parties concerned to the negotiating table to reach a comprehensive peace and solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Egypt had harbored violent feelings toward a country bordering it to the west. Since you assumed power, you have opened the borders with that country. What are the future measures?

[Mubarak] The west is huge and extensive. There are many countries. My answer will be a very short answer. I didn't open the borders. If you have read in the newspapers that I opened the border with that country that borders us to the west, then your question will be 100 percent true [sentence as heard]. However, I will not open the border with the neighboring country to the west of Egypt.

[Question] What are your feelings toward (?Al-Qadhdhafi)?

[Mubarak] It seems that they are going to check my feelings [sentence as heard]. All that I am asking him is just to have good-neighborly relations and that is all. When there are good-neighborly relations, then we can discuss when we can open the borders. Some 1 and 1/2 years ago, when we opened the border for 1 day, I was touring Italy, France, and the United States. When I was in France, I received an urgent cable that there were 27 Egyptians working in Libya, who were on the border and needed to cross the borders to Egypt. I ordered the opening of the border for 1 day. This was the only time the borders with Libya were opened. Libya exploited this incident to undermine my tour and talks. Moreover, he is attacking us every single night in his talks. Then he asks us to establish unity with him just as he is asking for unity with Sudan, Tunisia, and others. When we reject this, he says that he will force unity on us.

[Question] When the massacre occurred in Lebanon the United States sent units of its fleet to the Mediterranean. At that time, Sudan announced that Libya was plotting against it. But the Libyan president emphasized that there was no justification for this. What was the role of the Soviet connection [al-irribat] in this respect?

[Answer] It is a long story when it comes to the threat implied in Moscow's actions in this area.

[Question] Do you believe, Mr President, that the United States is indeed interested in finding a solution to the Palestinian problem?

[Answer] In my capacity as the head of the state of Egypt, the U.S. moves off the Libyan shore do not concern us.

When the defense minister issued a statement he stated in it that nothing of the sort had happened -- absolutely nothing [sentence as heard]. The minister meant that indeed nothing had happened because all the facts were known beforehand. The whole situation -- concerning the elements that had been induced to carry out a coup in Sudan -- was known in all its details. There was nothing new.

With regard to the interest that the United States takes in finding a solution for the Middle East crisis, I believe that the United States is indeed interested in finding a solution. The United States is exerting its utmost efforts to achieve a peaceful solution for the crisis. The United States is now awaiting a decision regarding a link between the Palestinians and the Jordanians to be announced. Then, we can announce that the ball is in the other side's court and then we can ask the United States to exert its efforts to bring all the parties concerned to the negotiating table. Thus, it will also become possible to form a Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation to participate in the achievement of a peaceful solution for the crisis.

[Question] With regard to economic and technological cooperation between Egypt and Japan, what do you specifically want, Mr President, in the domain of cooperation between the two countries?

[Answer] It is possible to address this question to Dr Wajih Shindi, [the minister of international investment and cooperation], to answer it.

[Shindi] With your permission, Mr President, may I announce that we have close cooperation, large allocations [of funds] and numerous credit facilities to import capital commodities and to promote cooperation as well as activities in the technological and economic domains.

[Question] I would like to ask the president about his views on the Iraq-Iran war? What proposals or conditions could be made to Iran to agree to stop the war with Iraq?

[Answer] The Iraq-Iran war is a meaningless war because it is consuming the resources of the two countries and has a bad effect on the two peoples. Since the Iraqi president has declared that he is ready to withdraw -- and he has actually withdrawn to the international border -- I don't believe there is anything to prevent putting this war to an end and sitting at the negotiation table to reach an end to it. Iran has rejected a cease-fire.

For one reason or another, Iran refuses to cease fire and to stop this war, which undoubtedly is detrimental to Iran and to the Iranian people. However, I don't know how Japan could contribute toward putting an end to this war.

Some African leaders have been mediating between Iran and Iraq. The Guinean president visited the capitals of the two countries to bring an end to this war. We are trying hard and we are urging these two countries to put an end to their war, a war which in turn affects the Middle East and other parts of the world. It seems that one problem in the Middle East is not enough, we have another complicated problem, which is the Iraq-Iran war.

[Question] It has been reported that while you were in Beijing, you concluded two agreements -- one a military agreement and the other an economic agreement. Can you give further details about the military agreement?

[Answer] It seems that the propaganda these days is aimed against Egypt. It had been said earlier that I am receiving military equipment from the Soviet Union, and this is not true. There is other propaganda. The information media have announced that I have signed a military agreement with China to receive military equipment. But I did not sign such an agreement, and I did not ask the Chinese leaders for any military equipment. There is no doubt that these propaganda-mongers are trying to create problems between Egypt and the United States. First, they announce that we are receiving military equipment from the Soviet Union and another time they say that we have signed an agreement with the Chinese to receive arms. All this is not true.

[Mubarak continues, no question is heard] Concerning my talks with North Korea, please be patient until I reach my country and then I will be able to speak about this topic.

[Question] Regarding the future of the relations between the two countries, the reply that has been given by the investments minister is not sufficient to clarify the future of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the domains of development and culture.

[Answer] In general, I can say that we are looking forward to further participation by the private sector in our country. During the luncheon today, I asked the businessmen to increase the rate of their participation in the projects that are being implemented in Egypt. They should come to Cairo to discuss the projects in which they could participate.

However, I would like to say that, since we belong to the Third World states, elementary education in Egypt does not include in the curriculum the teaching of economics to our children in elementary schools. I am aware of the standard of your children's education.

[Question] I have another question about the complicated situation in the Middle East. I would like to ask you, Mr President, about your opinion on the increasing tension between Syria and Israel.

[Answer] I cannot say that there is no tension. There is no tension [as heard].

[Question] At the beginning of the conference, you said in your statement, Mr President, that this tension is not one of the factors which further complicates the situation.

[Answer] But I did not say that exactly. However, I advise you to go back to your sources of information. We know quite well that there is no such tension and that this tension is the creation of the information media.

[Question] I have two questions, Mr President. In your view, is Prime Minister Begin a partner of your country? How do you, Mr President, view the future of Camp David?

[Answer] Regarding the first part [of the question], I have no comments. However, I can say that all the commitments of Prime Minister Begin up to the signing of the peace agreement were actually implemented and Begin fulfilled all articles of the treaty. Camp David deals with relations between Egypt and Israel and in accordance with it, the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai took place in implementation of the first framework [itar]. As for the second framework of the Camp David accords, it deals with a comprehensive settlement of the whole crisis. The first framework is considered to be the only framework to which Israel has committed itself since the Israeli State's inception in 1948. I announce here that a ready [interpreter does not finish sentence] I declare here that the Camp David accords are the only document that Israel has accepted since its inception. If the others do not accept it, I am ready to accept what they accept if they find another solution. However, my friends do not want to use the Camp David accords. It is up to them. We have made a great deal of sacrifices and have sacrificed our blood to reach the Camp David accords and their results. If we exclude the Camp David accords, I announce that from a practical point of view that there are no alternatives to solve the Middle East problem. On the stage of events in the area, if they do not consider the Camp David accords, there is U.S. President Reagan's initiative. If I said that we are now ready to reject the Camp David accords, this will be unacceptable to Israel and perhaps it will announce that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are part of Israeli territory.

I indeed appreciate any alternative for solving the Palestinian problem, but the Camp David accords are considered to be a good accomplishment and history has already put this on record. Those who rejected the Camp David accords will later realize this, because we [the Arabs] have grown used to rejecting any solution to the Palestinian question. I am afraid that we will lose the whole issue because of our rejection.

In the event that no link is declared between Jordan and the Palestinians, I am afraid that by October, if the negotiations are not resumed to solve the issue, the United States will be busy with the presidential elections and the situation will remain the same until 1984. Since President Reagan announced his initiative on 1 September last year, the Israelis have been intensifying the building of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I am afraid that in view of this a solution will become difficult.

'ALI COMMENTS ON ENVOY EXCHANGE WITH USSR

OW071036 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO -- Egypt and the Soviet Union will revive their exchange of ambassadors before long, Japanese officials said Thursday.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe that Cairo would not exclude the possibility of resuming the exchange of ambassadors with Moscow, the officials said.

'Ali is accompanying President Husni Mubarak on a five-day official visit to Japan which started Tuesday.

In September 1981, then Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat expelled six Soviet diplomats, including Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, and also canceled the contracts of an estimated 1,500 advisers in Egypt, claiming Moscow was inciting Moslem-Christian conflict.

The Soviet Union, in retaliation, expelled a military attache. Samih Anwar was appointed new Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1978 but has never gone to Moscow.

President Mubarak, however, has expressed a readiness to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

'Ali and Abe also agreed to set up a joint high working-level committee to confer annually on the international situation including Middle East peace efforts. This was seen as a way to build closer relations between the two countries.

The Japanese and Egyptian governments signed notes on the creation of the joint committee, the first set up between Japan and a Middle East country to discuss political issues.

The foreign ministers also agreed on the need for continued support by the United States and other friendly countries of a Middle East peace parley.

'Ali told Abe that Egypt would make efforts for an early settlement of the Iran-Iraq war.

Besides Japan's yen loan, Abe said this country plans to give grant aid to Egypt to build an educational training center for youths.

On the international situation, Abe said Japan was watching the Korean Peninsula, the Kampuchean tension and Sino-Soviet rapprochement.

Abe said the idea of so-called cross recognition of North and South Korea deserves study and Japan wants to make the atmosphere favorable to an easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Regarding moves toward rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, Abe told 'Ali that the two communist giants are not expected to resume their former close relations.

While showing understanding of Japan's views on the international situation, 'Ali also looked forward to promotion of dialogue between North and South Korea.

Abe and 'Ali agreed to study the despatching of Japanese overseas cooperation volunteers to Egypt and 'Ali called for more Japanese investment in his country.

'ALI CONFERS WITH JAPANESE COUNTERPART

JN060854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Apr (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Attending the meeting were Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food security, and Dr Wajih Shindi, minister of international investment and cooperation, and their Japanese counterparts.

MENA has learned that the discussions dealt with reactivating and boosting relations in the various fields, especially in the economic and trade sphere.

MUHYI AD-DIN CHAIRS MEETING ON MUBARAK TOUR

NC061817 Cairo MENA in English 1535 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, April 6 (MENA) -- The Cabinet under Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din discussed the foreign policy, local and economic issues.

The four-hour session dealt mainly with a report made by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din on Egypt's foreign policy: developments of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, the Palestinian-Jordanian move and its impact on the Palestinian cause, Safwat ash-Sharif, state minister for information said later.

The prime minister also reviewed the outcome of the talks President Husni Mubarak had during his tour of China, North Korea and Japan, Ash-Sharif said.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din also pointed out to press conferences the president had during his current tour, particularly those in which he underlined the importance of the element of time as regards the settlement of the Palestinian cause. Dr Muhyi ad-Din also underlined that President Mubarak's tour places Egypt as the most powerful country in the region and also underlines its influence on the events.

The visits also helped consolidate bilateral relations between Egypt and these countries and gave the chance to exchange views between President Husni Mubarak and leaders of these countries on the international issues, particularly the Middle East question. Ash-Sharif said the Cabinet also reviewed Egypt's relations with China, North Korea, Japan, Indonesia and Pakistan and the volume of economic cooperation and investment with each of these aforementioned countries.

The Cabinet studied ventures carried out by Japan in Egypt besides noting the importance of President Mubarak's visit to Indonesia which is the most densely populated Islamic state as it boasts 150 million inhabitants, he said.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din also dealt with President Mubarak's visit to Pakistan on April 11 at the invitation of President Ziaul Haq, Ash-Sharif said, adding that the Cabinet's next session will deal with all the facets of the president's tour.

GHALI MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING CHEYSSON

NC051843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 5 Apr (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has described the talks he had with French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson today as having been positive and fruitful. He said the talks dealt with the latest developments in the current negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

In statements he made after the approximately 1 and 1/2-hour meeting with the French external relations minister, Dr Ghali added that the discussions also dealt with the Palestinian issue and the developments involving it. He emphasized that there was full identity of views between France and Egypt, adding: We have agreed on the need for more action to achieve a quick solution to both issues.

Dr Ghali replied to a question on Egypt's role in the African arena by saying: I believe that it is important that May 1983, when the African summit conference will be convened, be a month of African reconciliation.

He added: There is a crisis within the OAU and Egyptian diplomacy wants to consolidate the OAU and establish reconciliation among its members within the framework of the OAU itself. Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt's role in this respect is one of mediator for reconciliation.

On his meeting tomorrow with French President Francois Mitterrand, Dr Ghali said: I have a message from President Husni Mubarak for the French president but I cannot divulge its contents before the meeting.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, PLO-JORDAN TALKS

JN071933 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Interview with Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of state for foreign affairs, in Paris by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Yusuf Dakdash -- date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your comment on the U.S. President's recent decision which froze the delivery of fighter planes to Israel for as long as the Israeli forces remain in Lebanon?

[Answer] In effect, I believe that this decision is positive. I am hopeful that there will be other decisions to make the Israeli side withdraw from Lebanon.

[Question] Do you think that this decision is enough to bring pressure to bear on Israel?

[Answer] As I have just said, I believe that this decision is a first step and must be followed by subsequent steps so that we can manage to achieve the desired withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Question] As you were emerging from the French Foreign Ministry, you said that your talks with Minister Claude Cheysson and President Mitterrand focused on the withdrawals from Lebanon [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Actually, the talks dealt with the question of withdrawals from Lebanon as well as with the withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza sector. There is a close connection between the Lebanese and Palestinian issues. Our talks also touched on the need for the moves, whether concerning the Lebanese issue or the Palestinian issue. Because the lack of move would entail instability in the region, and because in the coming months the U.S. Administration will be busy with the presidential elections, and accordingly, it would be difficult for it to make any political move. Consequently, the move must take place during the next few weeks.

[Question] In your opinion, will current talks in Amman between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn lead to results?

[Answer] We hope that these talks will lead to results, because through such talks and through a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, we would be able to generate some kind of momentum in the Palestinian question.

[Question] In your opinion, which of the negotiations -- the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations or the Lebanese negotiations -- will influence each other?

[Answer] There is no doubt that in the event of a U.S. success in achieving an evacuation [of forces] from Lebanon the Palestinian and Jordanian sides would be encouraged to accept the principle of negotiations with the Israeli side.

[Question] It has been said that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides are inclined toward agreeing on a formula that would reconcile [tajma'] the U.S. President's proposals and the Fes proposals. How do you envisage such a formula?

[Answer] We believe that the formula is not as important as the move and rapid movement. This move must take place within the coming weeks. Should this formula lead to further complications, we would ask for [word indistinct].

[Dakkash] Thank you, Your Excellency.

[Ghali] Thank you.

INTEGRATION COMMITTEES' FORMATION APPROVED

NC051725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today held a meeting with the heads of the Egyptian side of the five technical committees emanating from the Supreme Council for Integration Between Egypt and Sudan.

During the meeting, subjects related to citizens' freedom of movement between Egypt and Sudan were discussed and the appointment of the members of the Egyptian side of these committees was approved.

The meeting was attended by Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Egyptian representative in the popular organizations committee; Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, representative in the services committee; Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, representative in the planning committee; Justice Minister Counselor Mamduh 'Atiyah, representative in the constitutional and legislative affairs committee and Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha.

After the approximately 2-hour meeting, Major General 'Abd as-Sattar Amin, assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Integration, said it was decided to expedite the issuance of the Nile valley [identity] cards to facilitate movement between the two countries. He added that it was also decided that a specialized Egyptian committee leave for Khartoum to meet with the respective Sudanese side to make the final arrangements for the issuance of the cards and decide on the procedure of dealing with it.

Maj Gen 'Abd as-Sattar Amin said that during the meeting the appointment of the members to the Egyptian side of the five technical committees was approved. The committees, in their plenary Egyptian and Sudanese formation, will begin their work this month to prepare action plans and projects in their specialized fields preparatory to submitting them to the Supreme Council for Integration to take executive measures on them.

The assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Integrations said Egypt has concentrated a group of qualified Egyptians in these committees to boost the integration process between the two countries, in its belief in the importance of integration for the welfare of the two peoples of the Nile valley.

He said the first committee -- the popular organizations committee -- consists, on the Egyptian side, of Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim as alternate committee chairman; People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki as member representing the cooperatives sector; People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid as member representing the trade unions; Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal ad-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youths and Sports, as member representing the youths sector; and Izzai Ghaydan chairman of the Chambers of Commerce Union as member representing the chambers of commerce.

The assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Integration added that the Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid as committee chairman, and Youths Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shamu [title and name as received], Rawdah Bisharah, Dr Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah and Kamil Mahmud as members.

The assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Integration said that the second committee -- the services committee -- is chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and has as its members Social Insurance Minister Dr Amal 'Uthman, Minister of State for Manpower and Training Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Culture Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Health Minister Dr Sabri Zaki, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif, and Awqaf Minister Shaykh Ibrahim ad-Dasuqi.

The Sudanese side to the committee consists of Dr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Aqid as chairman and Dr Jad ar-Rahman Abu Zayd, Al-Hadi Abu Bakr, Arub Yur and 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd ar-Rahman as members.

The assistant secretary general of the Supreme Council for Integration said the third committee -- the planning and financial and economic affairs committee -- consists on the Egyptian side of Dr Kamal al-Janzuri as chairman and Dr Zafir al-Bishri and Dr Sa'd Barghut, both of whom are heads of departments in the Planning Ministry; Dr Raja' 'Abd ar-Rasul, counselor in the National Planning Institute, and National Investments Bank representative Ahmad al-Bawwab as members.

The Sudanese side to the committee consists of Mirghani Muhammad Ahmad as alternate chairman and Hilar Yarl Luqli, Dr Ahmad Hasan al-Jak, Muhammad 'Abdu al-Majid Ahmad and Dr 'Ali Muhammad Hasan as members.

Maj Gen 'Abd as-Sattar Amin said the fourth committee -- the production committee -- consists on the Egyptian side of Transport and Communications Minister Eng Sulayman Mutawalli as alternate chairman Irrigation Minister Eng 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, Minister of State for Agriculture Dr Yusuf Wali, Industry Minister Dr Muhammad as-Sayyid al-Gharuri and Eng ('Abd al-Hadi Qandil), representative of the petroleum and mining sector, as members.

The Sudanese side to the committee consists of Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah as chairman and Yahya 'Abd al-Majid, Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Uthman, Dr 'Amr al-Amin and Dr Hasan at-Tayyib al-Haj as members.

The fifth committee -- the constitutional and legislative affairs committee -- consists on the Egyptian side of Justice Minister Counselor Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah as chairman and Consultative Council Member Counselor 'Ali Mansur, Justice Ministry Under Secretary counselor Faruq Ratib, Cabinet Secretary General Ahmad Radwan and People's Assembly member Ahmad Sulayman. The Sudanese side consists of Abel al-Xayr as alternate chairman and Faysal Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman, Ahmad Sulayman, 'Abd al-'Aziz Shaddu and Siddiq 'Abd al-Hayy as members.

COMMUNIQUE NO 1,052 LISTS IRANIAN BATTLE LOSSES

JN071635 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Communique No 1,052 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 7 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces, while celebrating the 36th anniversary of the birth of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, continue their militant march in defense of struggler Iraq and the surging Arab nation, thereby stressing their allegiance to their people, nation, and leader struggler Field Marshal Saddam Husayn to live up to the principles of the party and revolution, and stressing their capability of deterring the aggression, defending cherished Iraq against the rancorous racist imperialist onslaught, and dissipating the sick dreams of the suspect Khomeyniite clique, which harbors grudges against Iraq and the Arab nation. Following are the results for last night and today:

1. One of our forward units spotted an enemy troop concentration in the northern operational sector. Our unit attacked the enemy troops with artillery, killing 15 and destroying 1 vehicle, 1 antiaircraft machinegun, and 1 stockpile of hardware.
2. Our units pounded an enemy troop concentration in the Maysan operational sector, killing three and destroying one 82-mm mortar -- killing its crew -- and four hardware stockpiles.
3. Three were killed and two infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed in the central operational sector.
4. One was killed and one observation post and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the area east of Basra.
5. Using artillery, the criminal Iranian regime today shelled Basra, Mandali and its outskirts, and Ash-Shihabi, wounding one woman in Mandali and demolishing part of an elementary school and three houses in Ash-Shihabi. The enemy shelling also caused damage to a house in Basra and several civilian installations in the three towns.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 April

CAIRO: HUSAYN REQUEST PLO DECISION IN '48 HOURS'

NC071704 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources have said that King Husayn of Jordan has given the PLO 48 hours to make a decision about Jordan's joining the peace process in the Middle East area. The Palestinian sources pointed out that King Husayn has informed 'Arafat that he will adopt an independent Jordanian stand, that he will announce in a speech to the people if the PLO does not inform him of a clear and frank decision in this respect, and that he will also resort to holding a referendum on the question among the Jordanian and Palestinian people.

'Arafat is expected to return to Jordan this evening after having canceled his scheduled visit to Saudi Arabia today. He will resume talks with King Husayn in the wake of the emergency meeting held until dawn today in Kuwait with all the PLO movements.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MOROCCAN ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN071225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court today Ahmed Reda Guedira, envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, who conveyed a message from King Hassan II including an invitation to the forthcoming emergency Arab summit conference in Morocco.

His Majesty King Husayn welcomed the idea of holding an Arab summit stressing the need for complete and responsible preparations with the aim of realizing supreme pan-Arab interests from the summit.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the foreign minister, and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

Guedira arrived in Amman this morning on a 1-day visit to Jordan. In a statement to PETRA-JNA, the Moroccan envoy said that he had visited Saudi Arabia and Iraq and delivered similar messages to King Fahd and President Saddam Husayn. He said that he would be visiting Lebanon to deliver a similar message to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

He was received on arrival by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

JORDAN ENCOURAGES ARAB SUMMIT, 'SOLIDARITY'

JN080848 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The proposed extraordinary Arab summit and His Majesty King Husayn's welcome of this summit, provided full and responsible preparations are made to insure its success, is, perhaps, the last chance to save the land and liberate the kinfolk in the occupied territories. This is the subject of this morning's newspaper editorials.

Under the headline "Yes to the Summit, But on Condition That It Is Coordinated," AD-DUSTUR says: Proceeding from the firm political principles set forth by His Majesty King Husayn, Jordan has always sought joint Arab action and respected the resolutions issued by Arab summit conferences. From the first summit conference some 19 years ago to the last summit conference in Fes, Jordan has always sought a unified Arab position and abided by the unanimous Arab will out of its absolute conviction that the catastrophes and disasters that have befallen the Arab nation are primarily due to Arab divisions.

Yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn received the envoy of his brother His Majesty King Hassan II and got an invitation from the Moroccan king to attend the extraordinary Arab summit, which is to examine all the new developments that have taken place since the Fes summit and to specify the bases for Arab moves to face the current challenges. Naturally, his majesty has welcomed the Arab meeting at any level so long as the objective is to serve the Arab interests and provided proper preparations are made for this meeting to ensure its success and the achievement of the pan-Arab objectives it seeks.

AD-DUSTUR says: Needless to say, the projected summit will discuss the results attained by the seven-member committee from its visits to the capitals of the big powers to explain the Arab plan for Middle East plan and to gain international support for this plan. The summit will also discuss the results of the coordination talks between Jordan and the PLO to determine the method of joint action to face the dangers threatening the Palestinian land and the future of the Palestinian people who are groaning under the yoke of occupation. Therefore, the best guarantee for the success of the projected summit is for Jordan and the PLO to succeed first in reaching an agreement on a unified plan for joint efforts and coordinated steps to work together to save the land and the kinfolk. The projected summit will definitely face the possibility of divisions and failure, as has happened during the first Fes conference, if Jordan and the PLO go to this summit without definite agreement.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Therefore, for the sake of the coming summit, we must support His Majesty King Husayn's call for coordination and consultation among the Arab leaders so that they will go to the summit with a crystallized plan of action which can be presented to the world as representing a unanimous Arab stand.

Under the headline "The Extrarodinary Arab Summit," AR-RA'Y says: Jordan has welcomed the extraordinary Arab summit called by fraternal Morocco on the basis of the firm Jordanian stand, which welcomes every Arab meeting at any level. Undoubtedly, this stand reflects Jordan's sense of pan-Arab commitment which seeks to strengthen Arab solidarity in all frameworks and at all levels, out of its faith that this solidarity remains, under all circumstances, the indispensable pillar for effective collective Arab action in support of the national cause.

We must point out here that when it welcomed the call for the summit, Jordan stressed the importance of careful preparation so the summit would achieve the desired results. Undoubtedly, this careful preparation would enable the projected summit to adopt crucial decisions. It is no secret that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks will be one of the main items on the summit's agenda. There is no disagreement on this. But it must be pointed out that the distinguished Jordanian-Palestinian relations are not part of these items, because these relations concern only the Jordanians and Palestinians, who must make their own decisions. This means that the Arab position on the Reagan initiative is the basic item awaiting a clear decision from the projected Arab summit.

AR-RA'Y adds: Since the Arabs have decided that the extraordinary summit is the ground on which they can determine their stand on the U.S. call to participate in the negotiations on the basis of the Reagan initiative, it must be said that the awaited Arab decision calls for a careful and objective study, taking all circumstances and possibilities into consideration. This is what has prompted Jordan to stress the importance of the proper preparation for this summit.

AR-RA'Y concludes: In light of this, it must be pointed out that the responsibility given to the extraordinary summit cannot tolerate outbidding and maneuvering by any Arab side, or actions based on purely personal ends, because the crucial issue is bigger than all personal considerations and outbiddings. This issue means, more than anything else, the necessity to save the land and the territory from the Israeli plan to swallow this land and evict the kinfolk from it. It also means that the rescue operation deserves the risk and the courage.

DEADLOCK SEEN IN PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN TALK

GFO71328 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 7 Apr (WAKH) -- The UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ published today quoted informed Palestinian sources as saying that the recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks concentrated on forming a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to negotiate with Israel through U.S. mediation on the basis of the Reagan plan.

The sources informed the paper that the PLO stressed the necessity of holding the negotiations on the basis of the Arab Fes plan and not the Reagan plan and in the presence of a full Arab cover.

The same sources indicated that King Husayn of Jordan did not ask to be commissioned by the PLO but he insisted on the formation of a joint delegation in accordance with the U.S. proposals which call for the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation provided the Palestinian members outside the organization although the PLO can name them without publicizing their names and can also appoint consultants for them from among its members.

The Palestinian sources disclosed to the paper that Mr 'Arafat, PLO chairman, did not accept the Jordanian proposals and suggested referring the file of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks to an extraordinary Arab summit conference and indicated that he would accept the decision made at this Arab summit.

The source said the Jordanian monarch provided Mr 'Arafat with the complete picture of current international conditions that affect the region and spoke to him about the pressures that are being put on Jordan in a manner that threatens the safety of its territories. The source also noted that the Jordanian monarch reaffirmed that he was given a U.S. promise that the establishment of settlements would be stopped as soon as the agreement to negotiate with Israel is announced.

AL-KHALIJ also quoted Arab sources in Rabat as saying that urgent consultations have been taking place for a week between a number of Arab countries who are members of the seven-member committee and the United States in an attempt to reconcile the points of Fes summit plan and those of the Reagan plan. The results of these contacts will be submitted to the summit when it is held. The sources said that the messages that were sent by King Hassan II of Morocco on the proposed summit included an explanation of the new developments in the contacts with the United States.

TALKS WITH ISRAEL END IN QIRYAT SHEMONA 7 APR

NC071600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The plenary session of the tripartite talks ended in Qiryat Shemona this afternoon. The Lebanese delegation's spokesman, Dr Sawud as-Sayigh, said that this afternoon's talks centered on ending the state of war and on mutual relations, while the morning session dealt with the security arrangements. He added that head of the Lebanese delegation Dr Antoine Fattal underlined the priority of withdrawals, without which any agreement remains valueless.

SOURCES COMMENT ON HADDAD ISSUE AT TALKS

NC071752 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Qiryat Shemona, northern Israel, April 7 (AFP) -- Lebanese, Israeli, and American negotiators meeting here will hold four sessions instead of the two planned for next week to "speed up the pace of talks" on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, an official source said following today's session.

The meeting, which focused on security arrangements this morning and bilateral relations this afternoon, was qualified "fruitful" by Israeli spokesman Avi Pazner and "constructive" by U.S. spokesman Arthur Burger.

The first two sessions next week will take place Monday and Tuesday in Inetanya, Israel, and the following two in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Lebanese delegation said Lebanon was getting impatient over Israel's insistence on defining a future role for Major Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon security arrangements. Maj Haddad is a former Lebanese Army officer whose mixed Christian-Moslem anti-Palestinian militia is armed by Israel.

Lebanese spokesman Dawud as-Sayigh today said the major was "a Lebanese question" and "We are negotiating here with the Israeli Government, not with Major Haddad."

Sources close to the negotiations, however, said Lebanon would not rule out concessions on this point but wanted other questions in the dragging talks to be settled first.

Both the chief Israeli negotiator, David Kimche, and Mr Pazner continued to promote Maj Haddad's case today, however, with Mr Pazner saying Maj Haddad had demonstrated in recent years his "preoccupation with Lebanese sovereignty, security in southern Lebanon, and the necessity to oppose terrorist infiltrations".

The Israelis also questioned the Lebanese on the conditions surrounding the retreat of Syrian forces in Lebanon. Mr Pazner said Israel would not accept that Syrian forces be given conditions for withdrawal different than those accorded to Israeli troops.

VOL: HUSAYN GIVES PLO '3 DAYS' TO DECIDE

NC071546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] King Husayn has given the PLO 3 days to define its final stand on the peace negotiations before Jordan becomes compelled to resort to other options.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PALESTINIAN CAMPS AUTHORIZED

NC081124 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 8 (AFP) -- The Lebanese Government has informed the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) that it will authorize the reconstruction of all Palestinian refugee camps damaged during the Israeli invasion launched on June 6.

The decision affects eight camps: three in Beirut, two in Sidon, and three in Tyre.

An UNRWA communique, issued here today, said the An-Nabatiyah camp in the center of southern Lebanon -- destroyed by an Israeli air raid in 1974 -- can also be rebuilt according to the decision by the Lebanese Government.

The communique said Palestinian refugees living outside the camps would be permitted to live temporarily in the facilities for reasons of security.

The UN agency has already provided some five million dollars for the reconstruction of homes that were damaged in the Sidon and Tyre regions along the Mediterranean coast south of Beirut.

A total of 8,260 families have been assisted, according to the communique, more than 6,000 of whom had seen their homes destroyed.

In the Beirut area, UNRWA has contributed to the rebuilding of 399 homes that were destroyed and 1,392 that were damaged. Two hundred and fifty needy families have each received supplemental aid in the amount of 400 dollars.

Several foundations have also donated funds to the reconstruction of the camps, notably the Save the Children Fund, the Near Eastern Council of Churches and the Italian charitable organization, Caritas.

Nearly 32,000 Palestinian students are enrolled this year in 82 UNRWA schools, according to the communique, 3,000 fewer than last year when 85 schools were operating.

Of these 3,000 students, 1,021 have transferred to UNRWA schools in Syria.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHEYSSON VISIT TO BEIRUTMeets With Al-Jumayyil

NC071237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Official information says that the president of the republic discussed with French External Relations Minister Cheysson strengthening the French role in helping Lebanon. The information adds that President al-Jumayyil held a separate meeting with the French minister lasting until 1200. Cheysson was compelled to delay his meeting with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies for 1 hour due to the importance of the subjects raised during the discussions with President al-Jumayyil, which focused on the extent of French support to Lebanon in the present circumstances.

Discusses Negotiations With Salim

NC071232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] It has been learned that Foreign Minister Salim briefed French External Relations Minister Cheysson on the complete picture of the negotiations with Israel. He reviewed with him the problems facing these negotiations and asked France's help to overcome them in view of France's role and its historical relations with Lebanon.

Minister Cheysson informed Minister Salim that the French Government is prepared to exert every effort with various parties so that Lebanon will regain its health by the withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory.

The prevalent belief is that there is an historical opportunity now to intensify the contacts and to benefit from the opportunity to reach an agreement that will ensure the withdrawals of forces from Lebanon before new developments take place in the area which might complicate the situation again.

The discussions also dealt with the pending questions with France within the framework of bilateral relations. These questions are related to military affairs, cultural aid, and other areas.

In the discussion with his French counterpart, Foreign Minister Salim emphasized France's effective role with Israel and the United States and the U.S. initiative to which there is no alternative at present. The foreign minister noted that France, Italy, and Britain are working extensively with the United States to help Lebanon and that contacts are continuing among the three states and the United States. Cheysson met with Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and then with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan for the same purpose.

Ends Visit

NC080946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Beirut at 1045 today. Earlier, at 0930, he held a press conference in which he said that his talks with Lebanese officials focused on issues of mutual interest, led by the issue of consolidating the Lebanese authority and sovereignty over all Lebanese territory and the need to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Regarding his choice of Beirut as the venue for a meeting of the French ambassadors in the area, he said that Beirut is the heart of the area. It was necessary for the ambassadors to appreciate firsthand the rebuilding of Lebanon within a short period and the full cooperation between Lebanon and France.

SUSPECTED ASSASSIN OF FRENCH ENVOY ARRESTED

NC080632 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The judicial police detachment has been able to arrest 'Abd al-Karim 'Utawah in Ash-Shiyah [in Beirut]. This person is accused of assassinating Riyad Taha, chairman of the press syndicate, and French Ambassador in Beirut Louis Delamar. It has been reported that 'Utawah is also accused of other crimes.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS FORCES

NC081131 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has in the past 2 days inspected the Syrian forces stationed in the Duhur ash-Shuhayr area [in Lebanon] and held a series of meetings with the Syrian officers at the Grand Bulunya Hotel. He then visited the Al-Biqa' area before returning to Syria.

Our reporter has learned, on the other hand, that the Syrian authorities have ordered the withdrawal of a large number of their forces stationed in the Ba'labakk Al-Hirmil area, particularly from the defense squads.

SHAM'UN MEETS WITH HADDAD IN SOUTH 7 APRIL

NC072034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un said following his meeting this afternoon with Major Sa'd Haddad in 'Adlun that Haddad is ready to place all his capabilities and expertise at the service of the Lebanese issue and that he has no personal demands.

Sham'un explained that Maj Haddad intends to surmount the obstacles preventing progress in the current negotiations.

Sham'un, accompanied by his son, Danny, visited the southern area in the afternoon.

CP LEADER HAWI MEETS AL-WAZZAN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC071329 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] At 0900 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received in the Government House a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by George Hawi which included Nadim 'Abd as-Samad and Khalil Na'us.

After the meeting, Hawi said that they discussed the latest developments in the current situation in addition to the talks which were held by the Communist Party delegation with the heads and leaders of some states such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Portugal, and Cyprus as well as the talks held with Syrian officials and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Hawi said that emphasis was laid on the importance of ensuring the unity of the Lebanese and of guaranteeing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Hawi added that Prime Minister al-Wazzan affirmed that the Lebanese side is eager to safeguard Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 8 APR

JN081124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Damascus today. He was met at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

KING HUSSAN'S ENVOY ARRIVES, MEETS LEADERS

Hassan's Message Delivered

JN071440 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (SANA) -- At noon today President Hafiz al-Asad received M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and King Hassan II's envoy. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Hamid Kittanah, director of the Arab homeland desk at the Foreign Ministry. Boucetta conveyed a message to the president from King Hassan II.

Khaddam, Boucetta Confer

JN071257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting was held in Damascus this morning between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs. Talks dealt with the current Arab situation.

Boucetta Departs 7 April

JN071944 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and King Hassan II's envoy, left Damascus this evening following a 1-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

TISHRIN CONDEMNS HUSAYN'S ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE

JN080816 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, today's TISHRIN writes on the need to follow the Fes resolutions. It says: Washington and Cairo are still urging the Jordanian king to negotiate with or without the PLO's approval and on the basis of President Reagan's liquidationist plan, as if the Arabs had neither met in Fes nor adopted decisive resolutions on the minimum that is acceptable. The world has welcomed the Fes resolutions and considered them a basis for a just and lasting peace in the region. Nevertheless, some Arab voices are calling for overlooking these resolutions and adopting Reagan's plan, which abrogates the Palestinian people's rights.

We do not know what the nation gains from going back on resolutions except losing its credibility and falling in the trap of humiliating capitulation. The Arab politicians and commentators analyzed Reagan's plan in detail. This plan was also discussed and rejected by the FES summit because it is flagrant aggression against our Palestinian people's rights. All opinions, including the Palestinian opinion, were unanimous that this plan serves the Zionist enemy's interests and offers nothing to the cause, if it does not completely cancel this cause. How can we then explain this strong desire to negotiate and ignore the Fes resolutions which were the minimum to be accepted?

The Arab leaders pledged to follow these resolutions and to abstain from relinquishing the Palestinian people's right to national identity and an independent national state. The disregard of the Fes resolutions can only be explained as a disavowal of the Palestinian cause and an adoption of the capitulatory trend. What can we tell the whole world, which has fully sympathized with the Arab struggle and the Palestinian people's aspirations by strongly condemning Israel and its crimes, and exposing its hostile, racist, and fascist nature. What can we tell the world when we adopt the liquidationist U.S. plan?

TISHRIN adds: Those calling for defeatism and capitulation are claiming that the time factor is in the interest of Israel and not the Arabs and that it is better to get something rather than nothing. They are saying this at a time when they are daily undermining Arab solidarity, deepening Arab differences, and rejecting the USSR's friendly hand which is stretched out to them. They deliberately ignore the fact that the Zionist enemy derives power from Arab fragmentation and that the enemy would have not escalated its provocations or invaded Lebanon had Egypt not left the Arab trench and joined the enemy trench and had Iraq not been dragged to a war which destroyed its capabilities and disrupted the Arab solidarity which proved to be effective in the October war which was waged by two countries only and which put an end to the legend of Israel.

In other words, those calling for defeatism and capitulation are in reality Israel's sharp and dangerous weapon which stabs the Arab body from within. This has been the case since As-Sadat visited occupied Jerusalem. Confronting them and foiling their wicked attempts are no less important than confronting the Zionist danger. The battle is one, is indivisible. Hence, Syria will continue its valiant stand. It will continue to confront the enemy and its capitulating agents at the same time. It will also continue to call on the Arabs to adhere to the Fes resolution out of the desire to preserve and ensure the victory of the Arab cause.

ARAB MEETING MUST DISCUSS CONFRONTATION

JN080946 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Apr (SANA) -- In today's comment, ATH-THAWRAH discusses the calls and consultations on the Arab official level for a new high-level Arab meeting.

The paper says: Irrespective of the results of these consultations, there are a number of facts which must not be overlooked or bypassed in any Arab move, especially with regard to the new developments on the Arab arena since the last Fes summit conference.

ATH-THAWRAH says: These new developments are represented by the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, the preparation for a new Zionist aggression against Arab steadfastness and its main bastion, Syria, and Israel's war of annihilation inside the occupied homeland concurrent with suspicious moves to avoid confrontation with the enemy and advocate capitulation to the enemy's terms, arrogance, and racism.

The paper affirms that any Arab meeting must assume the basic task of preparing the Arabs for the confrontation against the U.S.-Zionist onslaught, not providing a cover for capitulatory plans under any name, whether the Reagan plan or any of the initiatives devolving from it.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that if the Arab reality does not yet permit Arab solidarity to rise up to the required level of confronting the present challenges, then it is inconceivable for some people to exploit the current situation to make new retreats from Arab summit resolutions so as to provide an Arab cover for capitulatory plans.

In conclusion, the paper affirms that Syria, which stands firmly today against U.S. and Israeli threats of aggression, will continue to check any suspicious moves and will not allow anyone to undermine the Arab cause.

ANDROPOV NOT TO HEAD HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION TO SYRIA

NC051256 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Soviet leader Andropov will not visit Syria as anticipated by some sources a few days ago. The Voice of Lebanon has learned from diplomatic sources that the leader of the Soviet Communist Party will send a high-level Soviet delegation to Damascus, which will most probably be headed by the defense minister.

It has also been learned that a senior Soviet officers delegation visited the various Syrian units last week, and inspected the locations of SAM-5's. The sources add that a Syrian delegation will soon visit Moscow to discuss issues of mutual interest.

PLA CELEBRATES BA'TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Speech Rally

JN071530 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (SANA) -- The Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] command this morning held a speech rally on the occasion marking the 36th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Present at the rally were PLA Commander in Chief Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra', the PLA chief of staff, and PLA officers, NCO's, and men.

Addressing the occasion on behalf of the PLA, staff Brigadier General Ramiz al-Haj Ibrahim spoke highly of this great occasion which constituted a substantial turning point in the Arab history. Brig Gen Ibrahim lauded Syria's stands under President Hafiz al-Asad, adding that Syria has been and still is the main support for the Palestinian people's struggle against the fateful challenges. He strongly condemned the Zionist enemy's daily threats against Syria, stressing that these threats will only act as new incentives to continue preparations and consolidate ranks.

Speaking on behalf of the Ba'th Party, Comrade Najah Abu Khalil affirmed that the party's revolution is still firmly holding and is resolutely facing all capitulatory plots being concocted by the enemies of the Arab nation. He further affirmed that the revolution, led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, is determined to steadfastly confront all the Zionist and imperialist plots and aggressions.

Al-Hirmasi Speaks

JN071905 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic, in a hookup with Syrian television, at 1508 GMT on 7 April begins a live broadcast from Damascus University Auditorium to relay the speech rally held there on the 36th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which was founded on 7 April 1947. According to the announcer, President Hafiz al-Asad is represented at the rally by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The rally is also attended by members of the national and regional commands of the party and of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and the ministers.

Muhammad Salih al-Hirmasi, member of the national command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, delivers the party's speech.

He says that Syria will continue to confront foreign plots and firmly uphold the Arab nations's objectives, foremost of which are "liberating Lebanon and regaining its independence and sovereignty, liberating all the occupied Arab territories, and achieving the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, especially their right to determine their own destiny and establish their independent national state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative." Al-Hirmasi says the United States thought it could turn Lebanon into "a military and political bridgehead" for U.S. imperialism, but Syria resisted U.S. plans -- hence the threats to strike at Syria prior to subjugating Lebanon, liquidating the Palestine question, and crushing the Arab liberation movement. In light of these threats, he adds, courageous action was taken "to achieve the desired strategic balance of power, especially between Syria and the Zionist enemy. This balance is the backbone of Arab struggle to repulse the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught, liberate the occupied Arab territory, and regain the usurped rights. Without this balance, we would have been easy prey for our enemies: the imperialist, Zionists, and agent reactionaries."

Al-Hirmasi stresses that Syria will continue to take a firm stand against traitorous policies such as those of the Iraqi regime, which has launched "a mad war" against Iran, fallen on the lap of the Egyptian regime, and cooperated with Jordan in publicizing the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan.

Al-Hirmasi continues: "On the international level, the ties of friendship and cooperation with the friendly USSR and the other socialist bloc countries have gained special attention. These ties have developed in all fields as manifested in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, the existing multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and friendly countries, and the USSR'S firm, principled stands in supporting our just struggle, strengthening Syria's steadfastness, and increasing its ability to face all forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting. Comrades, we are not alone in the battle; our battle is also the battle of all the Arab liberation forces and all the struggler forces in the world. Strengthening and consolidating this alliance, especially with the friendly USSR, is our course. This is the only way to confront the U.S. imperialist alliance and the only way to repulse the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught."

Al-Hirmasi concludes by affirming Syria's complete solidarity with liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, saying: "We affirm our solidarity with the heroic Cuban people against U.S. threats, with the Nicaraguan people against the open U.S. interference in their affairs, and with the Salvadoran people against the fascist clique and its U.S. imperialist protectors."

U.S. EMBASSY DOWNPLAYS REAGAN REMARKS ON F-16'S

TA080615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The United States has repeated that President Reagan's announcement on the suspension of the delivery of F-16's does not constitute a change in the President's policy toward Israel, nor does it state that Israel has violated U.S. law. This was from a statement given to the foreign minister by the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer believes that the U.S. Administration is thus trying to appease Israel. Our correspondent also notes that unlike the grave remarks made publicly by the foreign minister and his deputy about the role the United States has played in preventing an Israeli-Lebanese agreement, Foreign Minister Shamir lauded envoy Philip Habib for the part he is taking in the negotiations.

Renewed U.S. Support Expected

TA071221 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 7 Apr 83 p 11

[Report by Moshe Yahalom]

[Text] Commentators assess that a change in Israel's favor is soon going to occur among the Americans due to increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East -- especially in Syria -- and because it is increasingly evident that Husayn does not intend to enter talks with Israel.

The stationing of SAM-5's in Syria, which heralded the start of the Soviet escalation in our region, presents a new strategic problem for the Americans with the Marines in Lebanon, together with the 6th Fleet being exposed to these missiles now. The Americans today explain that the Soviet missiles were introduced into Syria as a counterweight for the Marines' entry into Lebanon.

The evaluations in Jerusalem are that after the Americans sober up from the illusion of Husayn's joining the peacetalks, they will return to their traditional support for Israel. It is said in Jerusalem that Washington is greatly disappointed with the behavior of Husayn, who dares not join the talks with Israel despite President Reagan's promises.

At first, as may be recalled, Husayn wanted a month for consultations, although he was warned that his consultations would be detrimental to the process Reagan wishes to bring to the region. As expected, no Arab leader, especially not Saudi Arabia, is prepared to openly support Husayn. Since the Jordanian king received neutral reactions from the Arab capitals that expressed neither support nor reservations about his planned moves, all responsibility for joining the peace talks is again laid on the shoulders of Husayn, who is a hesitant leader by nature. The Americans have already told Husayn that the pro-Western Arab countries' leaders would have liked Husayn to present them with a fait accompli, but he chose the way of consultations which foiled the planned move.

Reports have emanated from Amman lately whereby Husayn claims that "the ball is now in the Israeli court," and links the start of talks to a freeze of settlements. This argument is unacceptable to Washington, which informed Husayn that he should first give his consent to enter talks with Israel, and only later will the United States be ready to apply pressure to freeze settlements.

Since Jerusalem is not anticipating today that Husayn will indeed join the talks with Israel, and due to increased Soviet involvement which caused a toughening in the Syrian stance on Lebanon and placed obstacles to the evacuation of Syrian forces from this country, it is stated in Israel that there will be a political turning point in Israel's favor in the United States in the near future.

ROSENNE TO BE NEXT AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON

TA071725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Paris, Me'ir Rosenne, will be Israel's next ambassador to Washington. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the ambassador received today an announcement from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and the Cabinet will discuss his appointment next Sunday.

Our correspondent notes that Defense Minister Moshe Arens' candidate, Minister ad interim Binyamin Netanyahu, did not get the appointment.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ON REAGAN 'BETRAYAL,' MONDALE

TA071251 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "An Opportunity"]

[Text] What former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, one of the Democratic candidates in the next elections, wrote about Reagan's betrayal of our country is true. Reagan wants to buy new allies at the expense of its veteran ally in our region. Reagan also released his "peace plan" in consultation with our enemies but not with us, and behaved provocatively against Israel in Lebanon. In addition, after he had received every Arab leader at the White House, he noted Begin's visit there as unnecessary and presented us as the only obstacle to peace.

Although it should be clear that Mondale is saying all these (correct) remarks as a candidate for the next elections in the United States -- a candidate who wants to win the sympathy of the U.S. Jewish voters -- we must not dismiss or belittle his sensational appearance since in our experience one should not strike at a betraying President in any way other than extending electoral aid to his competitor. We should extend our hand to Mondale and take advantage of the opportunity he has given us, whether he fulfills his promises or prefers to follow the path of Reagan himself, if he is elected.

We should learn something else from Mondale's nice article: We should learn that we should launch an election campaign in the United States just as he did, since if Reagan wants to put off the start of his electoral campaign as much as possible so as to be able to sell us off as quietly as possible to the PLO, Mubarak, and Husayn by the time of the U.S. elections, he should block this path by enlisting the U.S. electorate, through the Jewish voters, without any further delay. We are definitely pressed by time on this issue.

REPORTAGE ON PEACE TALKS AT QIRYAT SHEMONA

TA071316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The 26th session of the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations is in progress in the northern Israeli town of Qiryat Shemona. The main topic for discussion is the security situation in southern Lebanon. Reporter Vivian Roysten has the story:

[Begin Roysten] The 26th tripartite talks began this morning in Qiryat Shemona amid speculation as to the reaction of the American delegation to Foreign Minister Shamir's statement that the Americans were anxious to keep a certain distance between Israel and Lebanon so as not to anger other Arab nations. I asked Israel's spokesman Avi Pazner, but he refused to comment. The head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche, stressed in the plenary session this morning that the area of southern Lebanon under discussion is one containing 700,000 people, including Shi'ites, Druze, Christians, and even pro-Khomeyni elements.

[Begin Kimche recording] This is not an ordinary region, and therefore we cannot apply ordinary criteria to such a region. We would like to underline that it is of utmost importance to us whose forces -- whose Lebanese forces -- are going to be in charge of that area, and who will stand as the head of these Lebanese forces. And again it is appropriate to recall that in the last few years, there was a man who has repeatedly shown his concern for Lebanon, his concern for the security of southern Lebanon, and his ability to cope with the infiltration of terrorists into this area. [end recording]

I asked Avi Pazner, Israel's spokesman for the Israeli delegation, why Major Sa'd Haddad had not been mentioned by name.

[Begin Pazner recording] Everybody understands that I'm speaking about Haddad. There is no need to mention his name time and over again. [end recording]

Damudas-Sayigh, the Lebanese spokesman, said that the problem of security arrangements, which is basis for the progress of the negotiations, was discussed, and Ambassador Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation, attempted to put the topic of the general situation in southern Lebanon out of the discussion because of the good progress made on other subjects. The delegations have now broken for lunch.

Levi, Shamir on Timetable

TA071630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today that we will in 2 weeks know whether it is possible to reach an agreement with Lebanon. He believes an agreement in principle has been reached on most of the negotiating issues, except for the problem of the status of Major Sa'd Haddad and his men.

The foreign minister also said that Israel will strongly insist on its positions on the questions of southern Lebanon and Haddad's status as the commander of that region.

The foreign minister added that the suggestion to carry out a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River, which has received quite wide support in Israel, can also serve as a lever to pressure Lebanon to accelerate the negotiations and reach agreements [sikumim].

Contrary to these statements, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said today that the agreement with Lebanon will be reached soon, far quicker than many can believe. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein talked to the deputy prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said last night that the United States was making bridging the gap between Israeli and Lebanese positions more difficult. Do you also concur that the United States is an element making the negotiations with Lebanon more difficult?

[Answer] I can only state one fact, which is that the negotiations are currently making headway, quite good progress, and that the meetings will be held four times a week with the aim of concluding and summing up all the points agreed upon separately and turning them into the document of understanding in the form of an agreement between Israel and Lebanon. I hope this will take place sooner than we can imagine.

It is the foreign minister's duty to say what he did. Sometimes a message calls for publicity if the other party did the same. However, this is not to say that there is an obstacle or a hitch. The negotiations are going on and I -- in fact all of us -- hope that they will end soon.

[Question] As for the content and the substance: Are there still differences of opinion in principle with Lebanon, or are the differences actually over working out the specifics of the agreement?

[Answer] I think that most of the differences of opinion pertain to the past. We have overcome a number of points which were disputed. An agreement [haskama] was reached, beyond the understanding, on most of the issues. One more point still remains, but I would say that even in that regard a way out has already been found. [end recording]

Haddad Status

TA071317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that Israel would insist firmly on its positions regarding southern Lebanon and the status of Major Sa'd Haddad as the area's commander.

He was speaking in response to questions in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Shamir added that the proposal for a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River, which has considerable support in Israel, is also a lever for pressuring the Lebanese to accelerate the negotiations and reach agreements.

Kimche on Syrian Withdrawal

TA071511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Israel is insisting that the unequivocal condition for the implementation of the agreement [heskem] with Lebanon is the full withdrawal of Syria from there. This is what the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks, David Kimche, said at this afternoon's meeting of the delegations, held in Qiryat Shemona. He stressed that Israel would not agree to any further conditions by Syria on the matter of the withdrawal other than the clauses agreed upon with Lebanon.

Foreign Ministry Comments

TA071748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Report by Hayim Hecht]

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner said that at this stage the Syrian intentions are not at all clear to us:

[Begin Pazner recording] We made it clear to the Lebanese delegation that we will not accept any further preconditions above and beyond the agreement reached between us and the Lebanese regarding the Syrian withdrawal. In general, we know very little about the Syrians' intentions, so that clearly nothing will be carried out if the Syrians fail to withdraw. This is the point we wanted to make plain to the Lebanese so that they in turn pass it on to the Syrians.

This morning we particularly discussed the question of the security regions. In the afternoon we studied the questions related to the mutual relations between Lebanon and Israel. In order to accelerate the talks, it was agreed that beginning next week we will meet with the Lebanese four times, instead of twice a week, in a bid to reach an agreement faster. [end recording]

[Hecht] Today's talks were good, the spokesmen of both delegations summed up today. We wanted to hear the U.S. delegation members' reaction to the remarks made this morning by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in which he launched a bitter attack on the U.S. delegation, which he said is contributing nothing toward progress in the negotiations. The U.S. spokesman's remark was: We heard about it.

Hecht Assesses Talks

TA071554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] A full Syrian withdrawal from all parts of Lebanon is an unambiguous Israeli condition to implement any kind of agreement [heskem] with Lebanon, David Kimche, who heads the Israeli delegation to the talks, said at the close of yet another round of talks in Qiryat Shemona. Here is a report by Hayim Hecht:

[Begin Hecht recording] The subcommittees are nearing the final and agreed wording of the agreement between Israel and Lebanon in areas such as the termination of the state of war, mutual relations, and even the subject of security arrangements in the southern part of Lebanon where, as the delegation spokesmen emphasized, substantial progress was also made.

As the papers are being drawn up, the heads of the two delegations today presented the real conditions the two governments are presenting, without which -- so it was said -- there will be no agreement. David Kimche said Israel regards a Syrian withdrawal from all parts of Lebanon a sine qua non, adding: We will not agree to have the Syrians present. In return for their withdrawal, additional conditions for the clauses have already been discussed and finalized in the talks. The members of the Israeli delegation admitted that at this stage the Syrian intentions are not at all clear to us. However, they hurry to add: This does not mean that the Syrians currently enjoy the right of veto regarding everything that has been achieved in the talks.

The head of the Lebanese delegation, Antoine Fattal, said: A full Israeli withdrawal is, as far as we are concerned, a condition for the implementation of the agreement. Dr Da'ud Sayyir, the spokesman for the Lebanese delegation, told me that the agreement will not collapse over the matter of Major Haddad's status. He believes it would be possible to find the proper phrasing that would permit Maj Haddad to remain in the south without Lebanon regarding this as an infringement on its sovereignty.

It was also decided that beginning next week the delegations will hold four meetings a week: twice in Netanya and twice more in Khaldah. This is all from Shlomo Shemesh and Hayim Hecht, reporting from Qiryat Shemona. [end recording]

Shim'on Schiffer Reports

TA080607 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Begin will hold consultations on the negotiations with Lebanon. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and Major General Avraham Tamir will report about the progress made in the talks. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio on this issue:

[Schiffer] It seems that Israel and Lebanon are at the finish line and are very near an agreement. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, with a move made recently, was the person to accelerate this process.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has lately hinted about the common interests, the identical destiny of both countries. The Lebanese leaders also hint that it is possible to overcome the remaining obstacles in the negotiations, but Al-Jumayyil does not want to humiliate his country on the matter of Haddad.

The prime minister, the defense minister, and foreign minister were among the few people who were party to David Kimche's move. This matter was kept absolutely secret; neither the rest of the Cabinet, nor the senior security and political leaders know about the move which led to accelerating the negotiations.

Consultations will be held in the prime minister's office this morning.

The following are the issues which have already been concluded with Lebanon: Israel and Lebanon will sign an agreement which will abolish the state of war between them. Foreign forces from countries which do not maintain relations with Israel will not be allowed in Lebanon. The security zone will extend to an area of 40 to 50 km north of Israel's northern border. In this zone, the stationing of certain weapons will not be permitted. Up to 10 supervision teams made up of soldiers from the armies of both countries will patrol the southern region by day and night in vehicles of the Lebanese Army and IDF.

Haddad's forces will form the major nucleus which will be responsible for maintaining security. The Lebanese gave up the demand [derisha] to station UN observers on the border. It should be stressed that the Americans will not be positioned in southern Lebanon. Israel will carry out aerial and naval patrols in the region to guarantee its security.

As for normalization, which is called bilateral relations in the agreement, this will be arranged concerning all issues pertaining to the passage of people and goods, immediately after the IDF's withdrawal. A political observer who is inclined to doubt the real benefit of the proposed normalization told me last night in a sharp manner: Tons of hashish may flow from Lebanon to Israel in return for tons of vegetables from Israel to the Beirut markets.

According to the arrangements, the Israeli representation will continue to operate in the Lebanese capital, and the United States, which will sign the agreements, will guarantee their implementation.

The Israeli representatives in the talks tirelessly stress the following fact to the Americans: These arrangements cannot be opened for renewed discussion according to a Syrian demand [derisha], if such is made in the future.

The biggest question mark now left is: Will the Syrians agree to leave Lebanon following the expected Israeli-Lebanese agreement? In sum, the parties testify to real progress in the negotiations. Discussions will be held in Jerusalem this morning about the details of the arrangements, with the hope that they can be concluded within a reasonable period of time so as to be able to move to the next, more difficult stage of the evacuation of all forces from Lebanon and the return of the prisoners, which are the conditions for the IDF's exit from Lebanon.

SHAMIR CALLS LATEST GROMYKO STATEMENTS POSITIVE

TA071240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko's latest statement contained a new and positive note toward Israel. He said that Gromyko called the radical Arab states who are unready to recognize Israel's right to exist a negative element.

Gromyko also spoke at length about Israel's right to a just existence in the region. Shamir was speaking in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Shamir added that King Husayn is being held hostage today by the PLO, while if he acted independently it would be easier to reach a settlement with Jordan.

HADDAD DISAVOWS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS AGAINST UN

TA061444 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1437 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The commander of the Christian militia, Major Sa'd Haddad, this afternoon sent a letter to the commander of the UNIFIL forces, General William Callaghan, in which he informed him he is no longer responsible for the measures the southern Lebanese residents may adopt against the UN force.

Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that this surprising announcement by Haddad followed tension in the south against the background of UNIFIL's claims that Haddad's people kidnapped eight Fijian UN soldiers.

More on Haddad Letter

TA061704 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Sidon, 6 Apr (ITIM) -- Today Major Sa'd Haddad informed the commander of the UN forces in southern Lebanon that he denies any responsibility for the possibility that the residents of the south, especially those who live near the Yarun village in the western sector, may try to avenge the blood of the physician murdered last week by a soldier from the Fijian UN unit.

Maj Haddad made it clear to the UN force commander that he knows of intentions for revenge, and that despite his desire to prevent bloodshed he has to warn the UN force about the possibility that the residents of the south might take the law into their own hands. Haddad added he will continue to do everything he can to guard the lives of the UN soldiers.

At the same time, Haddad denied reports emanating from Beirut radio to the effect that his soldiers had kidnapped eight Fijian UN soldiers. "This is totally unfounded and I do not know the source of this story," Haddad said.

Israeli sources confirmed they too do not know the source of the story about the kidnapping of the UN soldiers.

REPORTS ON JANIN POISONINGS, POLICE INVESTIGATION

Health Ministry Comments

TA071226 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Health Ministry Director General Barukh Modan in the Cabinet meeting yesterday surveyed the findings emerging from the examination of the girl students in the West Bank who complained about poisoning.

The findings indicated that this is not in fact poisoning, and it is therefore assumed that the phenomenon is one of mass hysteria, which is known in medical literature. In such cases which are special to women, according to the medical findings, there is a true feeling of poisoning symptoms without there being any physical signs of it. This is a process of large-scale self-conviction which takes place as a result of hysteria as well as incitement.

Professor Modan cited an article appearing in the British medical journal which reported about the phenomenon of mass hysteria, about the manner in which it occurs, and the issues around which it occurs. He noted that locating the phenomenon takes place by way of elimination, when all other checks made for the patient following his complaint do not indicate abnormal physical symptoms.

Professor Modan added that the poisoning phenomenon may have developed in the wake of a single case of an infectious element being found in the village of 'Arrabah, and launched the phenomenon which was later fostered in a suggestive or real manner. Professor Modan said that according to all checks made by Israeli physicians, as well as other elements such as the International Red Cross representative, a U.S. team, and the World Health Organization, there was no poisoning in the West Bank.

A government source yesterday expressed the hope that the wave of poisonings will pass and be forgotten. Three women of the Al-Jalazun refugee camp in the Ramallah District "felt bad," and after they were rushed to hospital two were released after brief treatment while the third who complained about nausea and dizziness was found to be pregnant.

Girls, Youths Detained

TA080536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The police detained five girls who were hospitalized in Janin after they admitted in their interrogation to having pretended they were poisoned. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that another 10 youths who are suspected of incitement and organizing the mass hospitalization have also been detained. They include seven Gaza students who were detained in the Janin hospital. They handed out to the hospitalized girls PLO propaganda leaflets, some of which are banned from distribution in Judaea and Samaria.

W. BANK SETTLEMENTS COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

TA071134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria settlements council today discussed the state of security in Judaea and Samaria recently. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that emergency meetings will be held in Samaria settlements to decide on what measures to adopt. The proposals include, among other things, the establishment of a security patrol [sayeret betihut] which will supervise traffic on the roads in the morning and evening hours. It is also suggested that Arab workers who come from villages where there are stone-throwing incidents be prevented from working in Jewish settlements.

Accuses Arens of Softness

TA071430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Judaea and Samria settlements council has accused Defense Minister Moshe Arens of conducting a soft-handed security policy in the territories. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the settlements council says it met with the defense minister about 1 month ago and submitted a suggestion to improve the situation, but that he has not yet responded to that proposal.

The settlements council met today to discuss security problems and turned down a proposal raised by many settlements to set up special defense forces as a result of what they called the ineptitude of the IDF and security elements in combatting rioting in Judaea and Samaria.

JUDAEA-SAMARIA RESIDENTS CLAIM POISON SPREAD

TA071911 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Jericho, 7 Apr (ITIM) -- Instigators continued to agitate the inhabitants of Jericho, Bethlehem, the Qalandiyah refugee camp, and Hebron today, claiming that unidentified persons spread yellow poison powder in various places there.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that inhabitants of Jericho, Bethlehem, and Qalandiyah were in a panic when they called the police to check the yellow powder allegedly "spread" in their places of habitation. Police analyzed the powder and explained that this was spring pollen falling off the trees, and had to spend a long time calming the people down.

A Hebron restaurateur summoned the police, claiming that some friends had told him that unidentified people had just poisoned the water in his well. The police calmed him down and opened an investigation.

Still, quiet generally prevailed throughout the day in Judaea and Samaria. It should be noted that the schools are still closed by order of the civilian administration.

POLL FORESEES LITTLE EFFECT OF ALIGNMENT SPLIT

TAO71807 Jerusalem KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 7 Apr 83 p 5

[Report by Eliyahu Hasin on basis of Dahaf Institute public opinion poll conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah]

[Text] Among the other problems and conflicts with which the Alignment has been troubled -- and today they seem to be more poignant than ever before -- is also the following:

Should it maintain its broad framework and go into the next elections as is, or should it split up into separate establishments and compete for the voters' ballots "in two blocs." Mapam, which is the central factor in what is to be the dovish-leftist faction, has even set a date for the decision on this: this coming June.

There can be, and of course there are, many reasons, and quite important ones to boot, for and against breaking the Alignment's shaky framework. But at least on the part of the separatists in the Labor Party, the argument that weighs more heavily than all the others is the electoral factor. Only two separate lists will be powerful enough to break into those electoral reservoirs that could conceivably bring about a reserve in the administration.

As long as this has not actually been tested, it will be difficult to ascertain for sure if and how much truth there is in this argument. At this stage, when the split is only a theoretical possibility, the only way to reach a realistic estimate of the electoral effects of this move would be through an examination of the voters' present intentions for the elections. This was done in the latest public opinion poll conducted by the Dahaf-affiliated research institute for KOTERET RASHIT.

The 1,174 interviewees were asked whom they would vote for "if Mapam, the Citizens Rights Movement, and doves from the Labor Party such as Yosi Sarid would split from the Alignment and head a separate election list."

The answers, as they stood from 20 to 23 March, in terms of Knesset seats, appear in the following table:

	Parties, End of March	Parties, End of February	Split in Alignment
Likud	56	57	54
Alignment	43	42	40
National Religious Party	5	5	5
Agudat Yisra'el	4	4	4
Shinuy	3	3	2
CRM	1	1	0
Tami	1	1	1
Tehiya	3	3	3
Hadash	4	4	4
Mapam, CRM, Sarid	-	-	7
	120 MK's		120 MK's

The following conclusions can be drawn from the above figures:

Although during the poll period and even before its severely disharmonious tones could be discerned in the coalition government's functioning -- such as the barely disguised haggling over the religious partners' financial demands; the failure in submitting the amendment to the law on who is a Jew; the affair of electing the chief rabbis; and finally, close the field day of polling, the election of the opposition's candidate as president -- no substantial change could be discerned in the voters' intentions compared to the end of February's results. The only change that could be registered is a shift of one Knesset seat from the Likud to the Alignment, that is to say, a change that could be attributed to the poll's margin of error.

As things appear at present, before a split has occurred and before the dynamics of competition among the splinter elements begin, the Alignment's dissolution would only increase its current power -- 47 seats in the case of a split compared to the present 44 seats, together with the CRM today -- by very little. In the final computation of Likud versus the Zionist opposition (the Alignment, Shinuy, and the CRM), it transpires that the difference is even smaller than that: 47 seats today compared to 49 in the case of a split, which means the shift of two Knesset seats, which may again be part of the polling error.

Much as the electoral consideration lies at the basis for the call for the disbandment of the Alignment, it seems as though it is founded on a dubious contention. All the polls indicate that if the Alignment wants a realistic chance of competing for power, the way to do it is to change its leadership and conduct.

ALGERIAZAMBIA'S KAUNDA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

MB071920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] President Kaunda has said in Algeria that Zambia has had frank and honest discussions with the members of the Western contact group on Namibia and disclosed that Zambia has also made serious submissions to the contact group, which are being considered by the countries involved.

Addressing a news conference, President Kaunda said during his visit to London, the United States, and France, which are member countries of the contact group, he discussed frankly and honestly the situation as seen in southern Africa. The president said it was in the interests of all Africans to ensure that the organization succeeds and does not collapse.

Dr Kaunda said that during discussions with President Chadli they discussed the question of the forthcoming OAU summit, and added that Zambia's role in the OAU will not be different than that of any serious member of the organization.

On his visit to Algeria, Dr Kaunda said the two countries enjoyed very warm relations and that he held President Chadli Bejedid in very high esteem. Earlier, President Kaunda and President Chadli held 2 hours of talks when the Algerian leader called on his counterpart at the luxury villa where President Kaunda has been staying during his official visit.

The full extent of the talks between the Zambian and Algerian delegations will be reflected in the communique to be issued on Friday. Dr Kaunda returns home tomorrow.

Zambian Talks End

LD080746 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Algerian-Zambian political talks have ended yesterday with a meeting that included the two countries' delegations, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and president Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia. The talks basically concentrated on bilateral relations and the means to reinforce and enrich them. An Algerian-Zambian joint communique regarding President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Algeria will be published.

LIBYATUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 APR

LD071722 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi arrived today in Benghazi. The Tunisian minister and the delegation accompanying him were welcomed on arrival by the secretary of the people's committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the secretary of the general people's committee for agrarian reform and land reclamation. The Tunisian foreign minister in a statement to JANA praised the depth of the fraternal ties between the two fraternal peoples, pointing to the positive results of the visit by the brother leader of the revolution to Tunisia in February last year, which he described as having built strong bridges of cooperation between the two countries in various areas.

JALLUD RECEIVES MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071508 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Apr 8 (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and emissary of King Hassan II of Morocco, was received by Libyan commander 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on Wednesday in Tripoli.

The state minister arrived here Wednesday afternoon as part of a tour that took him to Algeria and Tunisia.

In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY, "JANA", the Moroccan diplomat said he was bearing a message from the Moroccan monarch to the Libyan president Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, on the situation prevailing in the Arab world and issues of common interest.

He added that consultations and exchange of viewpoints among Arab leaders are necessary particularly at this current turning point.

The message also deals with the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Fes (Morocco) later this month.

While in Tunis, Mr Boucetta handed similar messages to the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and to the secretary general of the Arab League.

Minister Departs

LD071510 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 24, Apr 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, the minister of state for foreign affairs in Morocco, left Tripoli last night after a short visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during which he was received by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and delivered a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to the revolution's leader on the current Arab situation.

ARRESTS OF LIBYAN DOCTORS IN FRG PROTESTED

LD071404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Members of the medical professional conferences in the Jamahiriya staged a demonstration of anger this morning at FRG Embassy in Tripoli. They were protesting the arrest by FRG authorities of a number of Libyan doctors on fabricated charges in a premeditated attempt to harm their scientific status and their humanitarian mission. The doctors are completing specialist studies in medical faculties in German universities. Demonstrators carried banners strongly condemning this racist and inhumane action toward the Libyan doctors and the deprivation of the means to complete their specializations. The demonstrators handed a statement that condemned and protested this hostile measure to the FRG ambassador in Tripoli. The statement said:

This action by the Bonn government is a violation of humanitarian values and principles and of international law. It belittles the work of the doctor as a messenger of peace and a symbol of humanity. The statement warns that this unfriendly measure has a negative effect on the strong relations between Arab people and the German people and is at the expense of the common interests of the two countries.

The statement describes the action by the Bonn government of arresting Libyan doctors studying in West German medical faculties as a racist action, contrary to humanity and freedom and complementary to the racist role practised by U.S. imperialism and Zionist intelligence in Germany aimed at subduing the peoples of Europe and forcing them to accept the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The statement urged all vital forces, German popular medical organizations, and all international health organizations and authorities to intervene to halt this terrorist action against Libyan doctors. The statement urged the West German authorities to correct this inhumane behavior and immediately release the detained Libyan doctors.

MOROCCO

BORDER WITH ALGERIA REOPENED TO TRAFFIC

LD071420 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] In implementation of the agreement concluded between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria concerning the gradual reopening of the borders, traffic was resumed this morning through (Jiyush Bighal) post, 12 km east of Oujda. Heavy traffic was noted in both directions at this post. Any group of citizens of the two countries is now able to leave for their original home or welcome their relatives after a period of 8 years. Algerian and Moroccan citizens have expressed their happiness and satisfaction regarding this decision, which was made in the wake of the historic meeting between King Hassan II and President Chadli Bendjedid on 26 February.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

JN061918 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak this morning made a statement before the People's Assembly on Sudan's foreign policy. He said: On the national [qawmi] level, our foreign policy aims at preserving national independence and protecting national territory and soil from the covetous enemies and the seditious who seek to undermine the unity of this homeland. He also said: Our policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. And at the same time, we are against others interfering in our internal and foreign affairs. We are devoting our diplomatic efforts to serving development issues in Sudan on the basis that development has the major objective of overcoming economic and social backwardness and creating a prosperous and self-sufficient society.

The foreign minister added: On the level of bilateral relations with neighboring countries, our foreign policy upholds good-neighborliness and seeks closer cooperation based on mutual respect and common interests. Our policy also seeks to entrench the principle of solving disputes by peaceful means and dialogue instead of war and fighting. He said: Our moves on the collective level stem from the principle of completely respecting all pacts and treaties issued by international and regional organizations and cooperation with others within the framework of these organizations in liquidating imperialism, combating racial discrimination and racism, bolstering human rights, and narrowing the big gap between the countries of the North and the South so as to achieve a new world economic order.

The foreign minister said: In implementing the principles and bases of our foreign policy, we realize that our country's economic and military strength and our people's unity and sacrifices are great assets which help us take action in the foreign sphere. In fact, these assets have enabled us to act in the foreign sphere with courage and without any fear or appeasement, taking an enlightened view of the international and regional changes, but never compromising our principles and bases.

The foreign minister added: Our moves in the international arena -- based on the principles, basis, and objectives I mentioned previously -- have given our country a leading role and a distinctive status among the peoples of this world which we sense through our moves on the various levels. Within the framework of our Arab nation, Sudan was the only country in 1977 to confront the attempts to isolate fraternal Egypt from the Arab nation because we believe that the isolation of Egypt from the Arab nation, regardless of the justifications and motives, harbors grave threats. The bloody events in Beirut, Sabra, and Shatila in 1982 reaffirm to our Arab nation that Egypt, with its human, political, and military weight, constitutes a factor of strength for the Arab nation. The Fes Arab summit realized the soundness of our call for resuming relations between the Arab countries and Egypt as a pan-Arab requirement. Thus, all the empty slogans and the many outbiddings were canceled. The attempts by some Arabs to entrench Egypt's isolation failed because contacts between Cairo and the other Arab capitals resumed prior to the establishment of normal relations between Egypt and its Arab nation so that this nation may benefit from Egypt's potentials in the forthcoming peace battle with Israel.

The foreign minister said: Our sound appraisal of matters made us not hesitate in supporting it and blessing the Saudi peace plan known as the Fahd initiative when Saudi Arabia submitted it last August. This plan has become the Arab peace plan in the wake of the second Fes summit in September 1982. When Sudan expressed its readiness to host the Palestinian brothers, some Arabs called on the Palestinian command to commit mass suicide in besieged West Beirut while others remained silent. These, however, finally realized that our call was a sincere one and that it had stemmed from our concern toward our Palestinian brothers.

The foreign minister stressed that Sudan's foreign policy continues to remain committed to the principles and resolutions of the Arab League because Sudan believes that the Arab League can shoulder its responsibilities toward the Arab nation's causes. He said: The best example of our commitment to these resolutions is our implementation of the Arab collective defense pact and the Arab Fes summit resolutions which call for supporting Iraq against the Iranian aggression on its land and people after Iran had persisted in rejecting all the peace initiatives for ending the war and after Iraq had responded to these initiatives out of its concern to stop the shedding of Muslim blood and to prevent the two countries' economic resources from going to waste.

On the African level, the foreign minister said: Our moves and application of the principles and bases of our foreign policy have been characterized by courage and daring. Our full awareness of African problems and our initiative in finding solutions to them have won us the satisfaction of our brothers in Africa. Thus our credibility, sense of belonging, and attachment to the destiny of Africa has been confirmed. The foreign minister said: We are aware of the fact that Africa has inherited many diverse problems after independence.

We are also sorry that the countries of this continent have further complicated these problems by resorting to wars and fighting. Naturally, this has pleased the big powers, which did not hesitate to supply arms and means of destruction. Thus, the African Continent became the scene for world power struggles. Other peoples' wars were fought in Africa. This has harmed the African countries' economies and eroded their capabilities and resources. It would have been better if these resources had been used for the benefit of the peoples of the continent.

The foreign minister said: Our moves stemmed from our faith in and fateful links with the continent, our full awareness of our commitments, and our firm conviction of the principles and bases of our foreign policy. Thus we upheld the policy of good neighborliness and rejected interference in the internal affairs of neighboring fraternal peoples. The minister said: Our adherence to the principle of noninterference in other peoples' affairs has prompted us to work on all levels to oppose Libyan presence in Chad and expose Libyan expansionist ambitions. In fact, it prompted us to work for stability in Chad and national unity and accord among the Chadian people.

The minister said: In the Horn of Africa, our call has always been to uphold the principle of solving disputes by peaceful means. We appeal to our brothers in Ethiopia and Somalia to resort to dialogue rather than fighting for the sake of both fraternal peoples and removing the specter of foreign interference and world power struggle in the region.

The foreign minister continued: Our courage in the collective moves within the OAU was exemplified by our objection to Libya's hosting the 19th African summit in Tripoli, the capital of plotting and sabotage. We have always warned against Libya's controlling the affairs and destiny of Africa. The attempt to hold this summit in Tripoli failed twice in 4 months and this was a strong blow to the Libyan regime, which has spared no effort to conspire, sabotage, and interfere in the internal affairs of African countries. The minister said: Sudan's successful diplomatic efforts in exposing Libya's practices in Africa have contributed to the failure of holding the African summit in Tripoli. But this has also called on us to exert further efforts toward saving the OAU and protecting it from attempts at polarization, splits, and control of the continent's resources.

The foreign minister said: It is indeed fortunate that these efforts have brought about an agreement to convene the postponed summit at the OAU's headquarters in Addis Ababa. Our action on the African level will consist of restoring unanimity and harmony of opinion to enable the OAU to serve the joint objectives by completing the struggle to liberate Namibia under SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, defeating the racial discrimination policies that are practiced by the racist authorities in South Africa, and encouraging the course of joint cooperation for the attainment of economic and social development which will benefit the peoples of the African Continent.

The foreign minister added: We shall pursue our efforts with the brothers in the continent to translate the Lagos economic plan into reality. We shall also seek to achieve more coordination between the OAU and the Arab League.

The foreign minister said: Our efforts at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, which convened recently in New Delhi, focused on the need to have the Nonaligned Movement go back to its genuine and pure sources to safeguard its future and protect it from divisions and weakness.

We have also warned against the many violations against its course which harm its basic principles. We have adopted an explicit stand in our foreign policy toward the strategies of the great powers, the attempts of polarization and hegemony which are an introduction to harming national sovereignty and imposing foreign influence. That is why we rejected and denounced the Soviet interference in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of the foreign forces. We adopted this stand because experience has taught us that the peaceful solution is the only solution that will last. On Kampuchea, we condemned the armed aggression and the imposition of puppet regimes by force. We also supported the principle of the reunification of Korea through dialogue and negotiations, away from foreign interference and international polarization.

The foreign minister said: The economic, commercial, and cultural ties with the Western European group urge us to exert more effort to further expand our cooperation with these countries. Our efforts to further promote relations with the Eastern European countries also continue. They are connected with our political, economic, and cultural ties and are in accordance with the principles and pillars of our foreign policy, foremost of which are respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in others' affairs, and rejection of hegemony and subjugation tendencies.

Concerning our international efforts in tackling the problems facing the world, the foreign minister said: Sudan has always supported all UN efforts to achieve disarmament, to end the nuclear arms race, to reduce military expenditures, and to eliminate all military pacts in a manner that would enable the various states to preserve their security and territorial integrity. Sudan will continue to work with other countries to achieve the endorsement of a complete plan for disarmament and to benefit from the wasted resources in order to serve the economic and social development in the world.

On the economic situation and the crises facing the world, the foreign minister said: Sudan has always been the first to call for the creation of a new international economic system that does not contradict our efforts to depend on ourselves and to utilize the resources available to us through bilateral, regional, and international economic cooperation.

In conclusion, he said: Our country's force and our people's cohesion are certainly assets which will help us to move on the foreign level.

MOROCCAN ENVOY ON ALGERIAN BORDER REOPENING

JN071535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 7 Apr (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today Abdellatif Filali, Royal Court minister and personal envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II, who arrived in the country the day before yesterday.

In a statement, the Moroccan envoy alluded to the reopening of borders between Morocco and Algeria and expressed his pleasure that this was possible after overcoming the obstacles which existed between the two countries. Abdellatif Filali described this step which emerged from the talks between King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid as a miracle, because it improved relations between the two countries after 1 month of talks and dialogue within the framework of the belief of the two countries, which are tied by religion, language, and dialogue, in building a unified Arab Maghreb.

TUNISIA

SIGNING OF PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA REPORTED

LD062332 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] At noon today Mr Mongi Kooli, head of the Destourian Socialist Party and minister attached to the prime minister, and Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary general of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, signed a protocol between the two parties (?covering) 1983-1986 at the party premises.

In accordance with the protocol, the two parties have agreed to consolidate the ties of cooperation between them, to develop contacts between them with the aim of advancing the constant promotion of relations between the Bulgarian and Tunisian states, and also to arrange meetings at the level of the leaders of the two parties or those deputizing for them, (?alternatively in Tunisia and Bulgaria). They have also agreed to the exchange of information through the exchange of visits between delegations to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two sides; to promote the exchange of [word indistinct] information especially at the international level, and to consolidate the ties between the press organs of the two parties, intensifying the meetings at (?this level) in both countries; to renew their support for the Palestinian people, under the leadership of PLO as their sole legitimate representative in their just struggle for self-determination and for recognition of their national rights, including the right to set up an independent and sovereign state.

ETHIOPIAEPLF CLAIMS 500 GOVERNMENT TROOPS KILLED

LD071530 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Eritrea Peoples Liberation Front, EPLF, has announced that in the past week, its forces killed over 500 soldiers and wounded more than 900 others.

According to a press statement released by the EPLF's office here in Mogadishu, its forces crushed a counteroffensive launched by the black colonialist Abyssinian forces against the EPLF forces at (Naafer) and Halmal, where bitter fighting has been raging since March this year. At Halhal, the EPLF forces killed over 200 black colonial Abyssinian soldiers and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The report adds that since 31 March, the engagement between the EPLF forces and the enemy soldiers has resulted in the capture of 16 soldiers and the destruction of a large quantity of military hardware.

SOMALIASECRET DOCUMENT REVEALS ETHIOPIAN 'CONSPIRACIES'

EA071554 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Addis Ababa regime has not desisted from its conspiracies and provocative aggression in the Horn of Africa. This is the topic of our commentary, written by 'Abd ar-Rahman Fidow Abdi:

The Abyssinian regime has often attempted to confuse and hoodwink international sentiment and opinion in order to conceal its provocative aggression in the Horn of Africa while falsifying the true situation in the region.

The Abyssinian regime is constantly creating confusion, tension, and instability in the Horn of Africa and supporting movements opposed to its neighboring countries. This recently came to light when a secret written document fell into the hands of some neighboring countries. The secret document reveals the foreign policy of the Abyssinian regime in the section dealing with neighboring countries:

1. A direct attack should be launched on Somalia to subdue it by military force.
2. An empty and false friendship should be extended to Sudan while clandestine support is given to the communist party and other opposition groups supported by Al-Qadhdhafi.
3. Change the form of government currently existing in Kenya by extending secret assistance to the elements currently in the country who oppose the government and whom Ethiopia and its allies call intellectuals and progressives.

The Addis Ababa regime has neither the military means nor the economic capacity to launch a wide program against all the neighboring countries but it is relaying in the 20,000 Cuban and other Warsaw Pact mercenaries stationed in its territory, as well as cash and military hardware from the USSR and its allies and surrogates, including Al-Qadhdhafi.

FINANCE MINISTER: TALKS IN U.S. SUCCESSFUL

EA072108 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu and his delegation returned home from their visit to the United States this afternoon. The minister told SONNA reporters at the airport VIP lounge that their talks in the United States covered political and economic issues. The minister added that all their talks ended in success and complete agreement.

The SDR finance minister added that they held talks with senior officials of the World Bank and discussed important points covering the Juba Valley development projects, Bardera Dam, and other projects funded by the World Bank and other governments. The finance minister further added that he held talks with the IMF on strengthening and promoting projects jointly funded by the SDR and IMF. These talks also ended in complete understanding and success.

After their U.S. visit, SDR Finance Minister Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu and his delegation visited Britain and Saudi Arabia where they held bilateral talks with senior officials of those two countries.

TANZANIABORDERS CLOSED WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

AB081341 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Apr 8 (AFP) -- Tanzania today closed its borders with neighboring countries to prevent people engaged in racketeering and economic sabotage from fleeing the country, President Julius Nyerere announced.

President Nyerere, addressing a mammoth rally which followed a march through Dar es Salaam this afternoon, said the governments of neighboring countries had been informed of the move. Full air, land, and sea surveillance has also been mobilized to arrest any fleeing persons, and police have been instructed to sink any boat suspected of carrying fugitives, he said.

The move to seal the east African state's borders comes amid a campaign of "full war" on smugglers and foreign currency racketeers declared by Mr Nyerere earlier this week in a bid to shore up the country's troubled economy.

GHANACUBAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES PROTOCOL, DEPARTS

AB050746 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The three-men Cuban delegation flew back home today after a week's visit to the country. The leader, Mr (Felipe Soares), told newsmen before departure that he concluded a protocol agreement with officials of Ghana-Cuba Friendship Society for the exchange of information and films. He said positive steps were also taken to strengthen the solidarity between the two countries for their mutual benefit.

ACCRA RADIO ANNOUNCES COMPOSITION OF NEW NDC

AB072055 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced the composition of the reconstituted National Defense Committee, NDC. The following people have been selected: Mr E.A. Quainoo, Mr Charles Taylor, Dr Mary Grant, Mr Sam Garbrah, Mrs Beatrice Obimiley, Mr Steven Ocansey, Mr Kwabena Kodua, Mr Augustus Tandoh, Nii Abio Tsere Kwanda IV, Dr D.E. Taylor, Mr. A.R.E. Amelemah, Nana Kwesi Buabeng, Mr Yaw Graham, Mr Alex Alhassan, Dr J. Duboni, Dr Ansah Asamoah, Mr K. Ahwere.

The chairman of the PNDC or his delegate shall be the chairman of the NDC. The other members are the PNDC coordinating secretary, the secretary for information, the secretary to the NDC, the coordinator of investigations, vetting, and tribunals, the National Armed Forces Defense Committee coordinator-secretary, the National Police Defense Committee coordinator-secretary, a representative of the national security agencies, the secretary general of the trade union congress, the 10 regional defense committee coordinators.

The new PDC [People's Defense Committee]- NDC guidelines state that an elected regional councillor from each of the 10 regions shall also be included. This will be done as soon as the regional councillors are elected. It is emphasized that membership of the NDC is a grave national responsibility requiring the highest level of revolutionary discipline. The selected members are please requested to meet the chairman of the PNDC at the castle, OSU, on Tuesday, 12 April, at 1700 prompt.

NIGERAUSTERITY MEASURES LIMIT OFFICIAL VEHICLES

AB051900 Paris AFP in French 1658 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Niamey, 5 Apr (AFP) -- The Government of Niger is currently studying a series of financial austerity measures and has just decided to strictly limit the number of public officers who have a right to an official vehicle, it was learned on Tuesday.

The government communique issued following this decision indicates that this measure is expected to help reduce the operating expenses of the various services and to devote more financial resources to state investments. It gives a list of military, government, university, judicial, and administrative officers who have a right to a vehicle from the state motor pool.

This measure, states the daily newspaper LE SAHEL, will permit the reduction of government responsibility for the 467 state vehicles on the road by 250 and will substantially reduce the annual budget for the administrative motor pool, over 2 billion CFA francs. Similar restrictive measures will be taken in state and semiprivate companies, public establishments and projects, the government communique further indicated.

These austerity measures are dictated by the considerable drop in Niger's revenue from uranium, its only exported raw material, it is observed.

NIGERIA

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY RELEASED

AB080850 Lagos NAN in English 0750 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, Apr 7 (NAN) --Crude oil production in the country fell from 832,563 barrels to 675,284 barrels per day in February, according to the latest production figures from the (?industry). According to the figures, 498,747 barrels per day were exported as against 702,061 barrels per day in January. Of the total production for the month, 194,826 barrels per day were delivered to the three refineries in Warri, Kaduna, and Port Harcourt, which showed about a 30 percent increase over the figure of 146,714 barrels per day in February 1982. According to the figures Shell and NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] produced 321,000 barrels per day, a drop of about 50 percent from the 627,181 barrels per day for February 1982. Most other oil producing companies recorded a drop in production ranging from 60 percent to about 5.4 percent.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION REPORTED

AB071728 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, April 7 (AFP) -- A group of 235 foreigners has been deported from Nigeria's north-eastern state of Borno, bordering Chad, Cameroon and Niger, reports reaching here said. A Borno immigration official, Abdu Azare, quoted by the NAN, said that his department would be taking steps to prevent other foreigners entering the state illegally.

The DAILY TIMES, Nigeria's largest-circulation daily paper, meanwhile reported that a major reorganisation was underway in the federal immigration department. Many officers were being redeployed, the TIMES said, particularly those stationed in the south-west of the country on the border crossing points for Benin and from there to Togo and Ghana.

The TIMES, which is close to the government, said that the changes could be connected with last January's expulsion of hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants. The Nigerian media have reported cases of foreigners slipping back into the country since Internal Affairs Minister Ali Baba ordered out illegal aliens. According to ministry figures a total of some 2.2 million aliens were expelled. A NAN report said there were plenty of unmarked tracks across the border for only a small sum of money, the agency said.

The Federal Internal Affairs Ministry has warned that it is virtually impossible to keep a watch along the whole length of Nigeria's borders because of lack of staff. However, the immigration services would soon be receiving new equipment, including outboard motorboats, to keep a closer watch on movement along the coast, it said.

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S O U T H E R N A F R I C A

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ANGOLA

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH USSR

MB081030 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] An agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR was signed in Luanda yesterday at the end of the processing of the second session of the Angolan-Soviet joint subcommission. The session was dedicated to a review of the existing cooperation between Angola and the USSR on the basis of the five agreements that have been signed by the two states in the fields of production and assistance to cotton enterprises, particularly the (Gingambando) unit in Malanje, and irrigation and veterinary research.

The two sides agreed on the creation of three cotton enterprises and on the installation of a laboratory to deal with botanical pathology [fito-patologico] for the selection of seeds and wheat. The agreement was signed on the Angolan side by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Comrade Julio Morais, and on the Soviet side by Vladimir Medvedev, chairman of the [name indistinct]

ANGOP-PRELA COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

AB071232 Luanda ANGOP in French 1117 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Luanda, 7 Apr (ANGOP) -- An agreement to strengthen the cooperation between ANGOP and the Cuban press agency has been signed by the director general of ANGOP, Mena Abrabtes, and his Cuban counterpart, Gustavo Dolz, who arrived in Luanda yesterday. The director general of the Cuban press agency leaves Luanda on Monday for Mozambique, where the agency plans to open a bureau.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PORTUGAL FOR MEETING

MB070940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Venancio de Moura arrived in Portugal today to attend the 14th Congress of the Socialist International, which is to be held in the Algarve region of that country. It should be stressed that Angola will participate in the congress in response to an invitation from the Socialist International addressed to the presidency of the republic. Our delegation will also include the Angolan ambassador accredited to Portugal, Franca van Dunem.

The Socialist International congress will begin tomorrow, and the main issues to be discussed include, among others, the situation in southern Africa and the conflict in the Middle East.

LESOTHO

RSA REPORTEDLY CONFISCATING INCOME ARMS

MB041308 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] It is said that the South African police at the Ficksburg bridge border post confiscated handgrenades and other weapons of war over the Easter weekend. It is also alleged that most of the people in whose possession the weapons were found during the routine search were women who were coming to Lesotho for Easter holidays.

Commenting on the incident, the spokesman for the Government of Lesotho said if the report had been true, the South African police action would be an example of the kind of cooperation the Lesotho Government expects from the Government of the Republic of South Africa. This, the spokesman added, would go a long way towards promoting the spirit of goodneighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

If the South African police have indeed found the weapons, the spokesman concluded, it would nonetheless corroborate Lesotho's longstanding contention that the so-called dissidents obtain the arms from the Republic of South Africa. He, however, expressed scepticism that the alleged weapons had in fact been confiscated by the South African police in view of other developments concerning the South African police's involvement and the ferrying of arms from South Africa to Lksotho.

MAURITIUS

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS; TWO MINISTERS SWORN IN

AB061418 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Port Louis, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Mauritian Parliament, which met on Tuesday for the first time since the formation of a new coalition government, adjourned its deliberations on Wednesday on the decision of Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth. This measure is "undemocratic," declared Paul Berenger, leader of the opposition and Mr Jugnauth's former finance minister. He announced that he might present a motion of censure against the government even before the reconvening of Parliament on 14 June.

Mr Berenger and his friends within the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) hope to obtain the majority of the votes at the preservation of a possible motion of censure and thus to obtain the dissolution of Parliament and the organization of new elections.

Mauritius has been experiencing a serious political crisis since the resignations 2 weeks ago of 11 ministers (later joined by a 12th, the education minister) who were demanding the expulsion from the government of the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM), the minority party within the leftist coalition. The prime minister, who is himself a member of the MMM, refused and last week formed a new coalition cabinet with MMM members who had remained faithful to him and some PSM deputies.

Observers are of the opinion that the new government may need the support of the four center-right deputies to obtain the majority in Parliament.

Two ministers were sworn in on Tuesday. They are new Foreign Affairs Minister Anyl Gayan, 33, and new Justice Minister Jean-Claude Bibi. The new foreign minister, who replaces Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, declared that there would be no "major change" in the country's foreign policy. Anyl Gayan added that for the moment priority would be given to the problem of French tourism in Mauritius following the French Government's measures to limit the outflow of foreign currency. Until now, more than 40 percent of the 120,000 foreign tourists came from France or from the French overseas department of Reunion which is close to Mauritius.

MOZAMBIQUERNM FORMING POLITICAL CADRES TO TAKE POWER

MB071329 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "The Development of the Political Structures of the Mozambique National Resistance"]

[Text] The struggle that we heroically launched a few years ago against the hateful Machel system, which was begun by a handful of gallant combatants, is today undoubtedly a phenomenon that covers most of Mozambique. Having begun with small-scale ambushes and small operational areas, we are now stepping up our fighting capability by broadening our areas of operations and control. We are consolidating and strengthening the liberated areas.

Frelimo has reacted with all the means at its disposal and always ends up attaining the same results. The scope of operations of the guerrilla war has been growing broader. The guerrillas have been infiltrating among the government forces and defeating the Maputo troops. The ideals of the resistance combatants are reaching the military and party cadres and organizations and finally the party apparatus. Maputo no longer knows whom to trust. Desertions take place successively and are increasing. The members of the public defy party orders.

The ferocious waves of repression no longer yield any results. The struggle against the regime is now a real wall that confronts and destroys all those who belong to or are (?appointed) by the Maputo regime. The people regard this impetuous advance as a real life preserver to which they can cling to save themselves from the Machel regime's executioners. The wall has been growing. The number of fighters is growing ever faster. Their spirit and resolve are much stronger. The support of the people is much greater, and with each passing day those who desert come to join us. However, such a mass movement, which is a true revolution that has been organized against the communist dictatorship, could not be restricted to the military field alone. As we win spectacular victories over the troops of Samora and the communist mercenaries from day to day, and as the day when "Magarila," Machel, will be thrown out of power is approaching, it becomes imperative to step up parallel activities to ensure our country's future. As the Machel regime will be destroyed soon, we could in no way allow a political vacuum to continue existing within the organization and at various other levels.

In order not to be faced with a lack of officials, (?valid) cadres, and structures at a time when we need to ensure the activity of the nation, the Mozambique National Resistance is also promoting, as a priority and fundamental sector, the formation of its political and [word indistinct] cadres. In this context, the meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, at the beginning of last month should come as no surprise. This meeting was primarily aimed at launching a process of choosing cadres with a view to ensuring the future management of our [words indistinct] as a people and as a nation.

The whole of our military sector was simply an operational military organization. The political formation now comes as a complement to the military activity and as a guarantee of our victory and the security of our future. The formation of political, technical, and managing cadres at all levels imposes itself on us as a basic and fundamental need of this phase of the struggle, the final and decisive phase for the taking of Maputo. It should in no way be [words indistinct]. Apparently the (?Switzerland) meeting which has just been held with a view to coordinating the political and military activity and the strategy to be adopted in this coming final phase of the struggle, has therefore supplemented the formation of political, technical, and other cadres which we already have in our guerrilla organization.

The Mozambique people will have to prepare to witness the downfall of the tyrant and his lackeys soon. However, when we take over power, we do not want key posts to be taken by people lacking a minimum of skills and political [words indistinct]. We do not want, nor shall we depend on, the legacy that will be left behind by the Machel regime. In technical posts, we shall have technical cadres. In [word indistinct] and political places, we shall have political cadres. We do not want [word indistinct] cadres or people with heads full of Marxist-Leninist ideas or other ideas of that sort and people who do not understand anything of the enterprise they are supposed to manage. We all want to take into account and be well aware of the interests and the well-being of the people, and the progress and development of the country. In order to (?achieve this), we shall need the intensive participation and contribution of everyone. Each of us has his experience and skills and will have tasks to perform in the reconstruction of the new Mozambique. The path of the political front is open. It is now the task of all of us to take care of it and follow it.

[Words indistinct] , we shall triumph. The struggle continues.

NEW FLOGGING LAW, PENALTIES OUTLINED 1 APR

MB071519 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Law No 2-83 approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly on 31 March 1983]

[Text] In the People's Republic of Mozambique we live amid a particularly intense class struggle. The Mozambique people are establishing and strengthening popular power. Counterrevolution acts with growing criminal aggressiveness. We have taken over political power, which is the result of the heroic and victorious struggle of national liberation, and since independence we have begun building a society free of oppression and of exploitation of man by man. We took over political power as a means of fulfilling the supreme objective of the revolutionary armed struggle of national liberation and of winning national independence, of creating the Mozambican nation and building a sovereign, democratic, and popular state, of overcoming underdevelopment and building socialism, thus achieving material and mental well-being for all the Mozambique people.

In view of the firm progress of our revolution, the enemy reacts violently and commits atrocities. It disturbs social order and the citizens' tranquillity. It sabotages the economy in a vain attempt to undermine the foundations of popular power.. The armed bandits massacre, murder, maim, rape, and kidnap national and foreign subjects. They destroy assets, raze communal villages, burn crops and storage facilities, destroy seed, steal cattle, attack trains and buses, and murder their passengers. They destroy schools and their equipment, rob clinics, destroy factories and shops, sabotage water supply centers, power stations and power lines, depots, and pipelines.

The armed bandits are trained and supported by the external enemy and act as an instrument to provoke terror among the population and to bring about destruction and famine. The aim is to stop production, to destabilize our state, and to destroy popular power.

Unarmed bandits, black marketeers, speculators, hoarders, saboteurs, assailants, kidnappers, criminals, rapists, tempters, and those who make use of minors to commit crimes, currency and narcotic traffickers, smugglers, rumormongers, intriguers, calumniators, pamphlet distributors, thieves, and promoters of negligence, disorganization, and indiscipline -- this type of bandit acts to bring about famine, shortages, low productivity, a currency drain, and corruption. They act to create economic chaos and social disorder, instability, and hardships for the people, particularly in the urban areas. All these bandits are the direct enemy of the Mozambique people. They are against the revolutionary victories, against our people, who achieved such victories, and against the state, which is the instrument of the people to exercise popular power.

The bandits serve the exploiters whom we barred from continuing to humiliate and exploit the people. With their action, all these bandits corrode the values of the society we are building, namely the values of honest work, respect for state and personal property, professional ethics, and the establishment of healthy relations among the citizens, which are the foundation of any society. To live and get rich easily at the expense of the suffering and exploitation of those who are starving has become a way of life for unscrupulous and shameless people who have no morals. What is even worse they extend this corruption of values to children and youngsters, who are thus involved in criminal activities, which can result in a true breed of outlaws, thus putting at risk the future and the hope we have for the nation.

The Mozambique people have been expressing their hatred in a vigorous manner against these criminals. In its 11th session the People's Assembly reiterated the need to severely punish all these activities that daily affect the life and stability of the peaceful citizens and that threaten the fatherland and the revolution. The power that the Mozambique people won at such great cost must be exerted with implacable severity against all its enemies and by all means.

Since the punitive measures that have been used until now, namely imprisonment, have proved to be inadequate to deter the wave of crimes, it has become necessary to introduce punitive and educational measures which, in view of their meaning and public character, are likely to curb the criminals effectively. Thus, under terms of Article No 44 of the Constitution, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly determines:

Article I

Flogging will apply to the perpetrators, accomplices, and concealers of the following crimes:

- A. Crimes against the security of the people and the people's state
- B. All forms of blackmarket activity, namely speculation and hoarding, crimes against the public supply, illegal dealing in currency, smuggling
- C. Armed robbery, and membership in organizations, gangs, or bands of criminals
- D. Theft
- E. Indecent assault and rape of minors

Article II

The tribunals can determine that flogging be applied to the perpetrators, accomplices, and concealers of the following crimes when the political, economic, and social seriousness of the crime, the criminal record, and the personality of the delinquent so demand:

- A. Theft
- B. Voluntary homicide
- C. Rape

- D. Allurement, incitement, and use of minors to commit crimes
- E. Dealing in narcotics
- F. Charging prices which are contrary to the type and nature of the services rendered

Article III

1. The sentences mentioned above will be given concurrently with the sentences determined by the law in force and cannot be suspended or commuted to imprisonment or fire.
2. The tribunal can determine that flogging be given provided that the crime is not of a serious nature.
3. Flogging will not apply when the criminal has been sentenced to death.

Article IV

Flogging ranges from 3 to 30 lashes in a series. There can be a total of three series spaced at intervals of no less than 8 days. The sentence will be graded in accordance with the social seriousness of the crimes.

Article V

Flogging will be given by all popular tribunals and by the revolutionary tribunal under the terms of their respective competence as defined by law.

Article VI

Flogging will take place in public after the reading of the sentence.

Article VII

1. Considering the nature and circumstances of the crime, the criminal record of the criminal and his personality, the tribunals may decide upon the sentence of restriction of residence as an accessory sentence which will run concurrently.
2. The sentence of restriction of residence will determine the area or territorial areas where the criminal may not live or visit during a period ranging from 6 months to 5 years.
3. Whenever it may find it necessary, the tribunal may determine that the criminal be placed under house arrest.

Article VIII

The present law has immediate effect and applies to cases not yet tried.

Approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly. To be published.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, president of the Republic, Maputo, 31 March 1983

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

U.S., FRG TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FOOD AID

MB061148 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Mozambique and the United States have signed an agreement for emergency food aid for drought victims in southern Mozambique. After discussions last month, the two countries signed a food aid agreement in Maputo yesterday. The shipments consist of 15,000 tons of maize, 8,000 tons of rice, and 260 tons of powdered milk.

Mozambique launched an appeal for aid in January after it became clear that the southern and central regions would have no rain this seasons. Planning Minister Mario Machungu said 2 weeks ago that at least 100,000 tons of cereal was needed urgently. It has also been announced that Federal Germany will contribute 2,000 tons of maize in response to the Mozambican appeal.

SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR PARTY ASKS FOR COLORED, INDIAN REFERENDUM

MB080650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The Labor Party has written to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to request that a referendum be held among Coloreds on the constitutional proposals of the government. The national chairman of the Labor Party, Mr David Currie, has disclosed that the letter has been dispatched to Mr Botha. He says the party has noted Mr Botha's refusal to hold a referendum among the Coloreds and Indians; however, it is logical that their opinions should also be tested because they would be directly affected by constitutional reform.

The referendum for Coloreds should be held at the same time as the one planned for whites, and the election machinery of the defunct Colored persons representative council should be used in such a referendum.

ZAMBIA

UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF WEAPONS STOLEN FROM ARMORY

AB061433 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Lusaka, 6 Apr (AFP) -- An undetermined amount of arms and ammunitions was stolen from the armory of the Zambian Army in Chingola in Copperbelt Province, the secretary general of the Zambian Ministry of Defense, Phineas Musukwa, disclosed on Wednesday.

Mr Musukwa specified that the thieves broke into the armory during the night.

DAILY MAIL: REAGAN SHOULD VALUE KAUNDA'S COUNSEL

MB071635 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] President Kaunda's four-day official visit to the United States which ends today has been successful although details of his talks with President Ronald Reagan have yet to be made public.

What has so far been public does indicate that the two leaders made progress on the vexing problem of the independence of Namibia which racist South Africa rules illegally.

After two hours of talks, the two leaders on Wednesday agreed that the basis of the solution to the Namibian independence problem should be United Nations Resolution 435. This stand is not new as far as both countries are concerned, but it is important to note that President Reagan did not mention his usual demand that the independence of Namibia should be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This could mean that Mr. Reagan might want to study other arrangements presumably given to him by President Kaunda. Mr. Reagan's description of President Kaunda is thus important in this respect.

He referred to Dr Kaunda as "one of Africa's senior and most respected statesmen who plays an admirable role in international events" and he pointed out that Dr Kaunda's counsel and experience were highly valued during the crucial negotiations on Namibia. These are important words coming from a leader of a super power whose role is vital to the independence of Namibia and the ending of apartheid in the South African regime.

Mr Reagan should indeed value President Kaunda's counsel. Dr Kaunda played a sincere and important role during negotiations which led to the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. But if we have to believe President Reagan, he should first turn his words into action. He should tell racist South Africa that he has now changed his mind on the Namibian independence problem. He should stick to the United Nations Resolution 435 as the basis for the independence of Namibia. If there are other options, they should not include the demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Member states of the Organization of African Unity, which he said is indispensable to the pursuit of stability and development in Africa, will not accept the condition, as President Kaunda might have told him, during their discussions.

ZIMBABWE

UN DELEGATION TO STUDY RSA DESTABILIZATION

MB080720 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] A six-man UN delegation has arrived in Harare on the start of their five-nation tour of the frontline African states. The delegation, led by the permanent representative of Algeria to the United Nations, Comrade Sahnun, is to gather first-hand information about the destabilization activities of the Pretoria regime in southern Africa.

Comrade Sahnun says his team will compile a report on their findings, and this will be studied by the UN General Assembly with the aim to render economic and material assistance to Zimbabwe and the other frontline states. He said South Africa's raids against the frontline countries seek to cripple the economic infrastructure of its neighbors, thus interfering with development programs. While in Zimbabwe the delegation will hold discussions with officials of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development, and those of foreign affairs. Tomorrow, the UN team leaves for Zambia, from where they will proceed to other frontline states.

MINISTRY REFUTES INJURY FIGURES IN MATABELELAND

MB071020 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] A statement issued by the Ministry of Health says the number of people who sustained injuries in one of the dissident-affected areas of Matabeleland North is far less than the figure which had been submitted.

Quoting the statement, ZIANA reports that the minister of health, Comrade Munyaradzi, visited Bulawayo to assess the medical situation in that city and found 12 patients had been admitted from the dissident-troubled area.

The minister dismissed allegations that the Army was preventing civilians from traveling to clinics and hospitals. The minister said his investigations have proved that Army vehicles have been carrying civilians to clinics and hospitals for treatment.

ZAPU SPOKESMAN, NKOMO'S SON RELEASED FROM JAIL

AB071020 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe Apr 7 (AFP) -- Zimbabwean MP Sydney Malunga, parliamentary spokesman for Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU Party, has been released from jail after a month's detention, the BULAWAYO CHRONICLE newspaper reported today. Mr Malunga, accused in February of heading a ZAPU "war council" to organize the campaign of violence by anti-government dissidents in the southwest, was picked up during Army sweeps of Bulawayo black townships early in March.

The CHRONICLE also reported that Mr Nkomo's son Sibandilizwe had been freed by police. The younger Nkomo, Mr Nkomo's wife, his daughter Thandiwe and her husband John Ndhlovu were all picked up after Mr Nkomo's escape. All but Mr Ndhlovu have since been freed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY TAKES OVER ZAPU FARM

MB080718 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The government has officially taken over the property of (Nejo) Produce, PTY, Limited. (Nego) Produce, PTY, Limited, is one of the eight ZAPU farms declared unlawful following the discovery of large quantities of arms of war on the property last year. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement, and Rural Development, Comrade (Chifike), told a news conference yesterday that the farm has been handed over to the agricultural and rural development authority, which is responsible for all state farms.

Comrade (Chifike) said legal formalities for the acquisition of the remaining seven farms are being processed. He said that, as part of the expansion and development program for the farm, intensive production, agricultural research, and training will be launched.

HARARE REPORTS SMITH OBTAINS UK PASSPORT

MB071857 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, has been given a British passport following the withdrawal of his Zimbabwean passport by the Ministry of Home Affairs a few months ago. The Zimbabwean passport was withdrawn because Mr Smith had made remarks during trips overseas in which he criticized and even refused to accept the existence of Zimbabwe. Mr Smith led a rebellion against the British Government in 1965 in what was then Southern Rhodesia.

Minister Comments

MB080825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Harare, April 8, SAPA -- The Zimbabwe minister of home affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, commenting on the issue of a British passport to the former Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, says he has "no quarrel with his acquisition of a British passport, in so far as it defines a new dimension in Mr Smith's status in this country."

He added: "Mr Smith will obviously run the risk of ceasing to be a citizen of Zimbabwe and any future interaction between him and the people and Government of Zimbabwe will have to be evaluated on this basis by the new relationship. He will be free to apply for full Zimbabwe citizenship like anybody who seeks to do so and his application will be processed like that of anybody else. Being a democratic government, we consider everyone to be equal before the eyes of the law. His application will be accepted or rejected like anybody else's. He is free to come and go, as long as he does not transgress the laws of the Republic of Zimbabwe."

Mr Smith's Zimbabwe passport was seized last December on his return from Europe and the United States, where his comments on the situation in Zimbabwe angered the government. His application for its return to enable him to travel to South Africa for medical reasons was rejected by Dr Ushewokunze.

Mr Smith said he "would not be looking for any interviews" with the South African press and would not be talking to any government officials there.

REPUBLICAN FRONT SUFFERS FIRST BYELECTION LOSS

MB080708 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] An independent candidate, Dr Robert Nixon, yesterday won the byelection for the Bulawayo South constituency by defeating the Republican Front candidate, Mr Michael Simpson. Dr Nixon defeated his rival, Mr Simpson, by 80 votes, having polled 920 votes to Mr Simpson's 840. There were only four spoiled papers.

During his campaign, Mr Nixon said white Zimbabweans must accept that majority rule is an irreversible fact of life. It was the first time that the Republican Front has lost a byelection.